

INSIDE: Japan's ultimatum to Dome

Maclean's

MARCH 5, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

The Middle East's New Strongman

—
How
Syria's
Assad
gained
control

President Hafez al-Assad



Critic's Choice.



Canadian Club

Canadian Whisky

Distilled & Bottled at our own
Distillery, Toronto, Ontario

Hiram Walker & Sons
Kitchener, Ontario, Canada

710 ml

BUCKLE

Canadian Club
Very Individual. Always Impressive.

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

MARCH 3, 1984 VOL. 91 NO. 11

COVER

The Middle East's strongman

Behind the growing string of Muslim militia successes on the battlefield of Beirut stand one of the region's newest politicians, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. Calculating and ruthless, Assad has emerged as the clear winner in Lebanon and now appears to be the most important power broker determining the future of the Middle East. —Page 20



Tradieu prolongs the game

The Prime Minister turned the retirement watch into a honeymoon, and a brewing patronage scandal overshadowed speculation about his personal plane. —Page 14



A passionate epitaph

Hours after the curtain rose on the Grand Theatre Company's sexually charged Hamlet last week, its artistic director, Robin Phillips, announced his exit. —Page 63



View from the heavens

Last week a U.S. placardist previewed a film shot during the most recent shuttle flight, and it provided stunning footage of what an astronaut sees in space. —Page 47



Rumors of a royal romance
Britain's Prince Andrew spent his 28th birthday at the home of 23-year-old fashion model Karen Habib, and a secret romance became public. —Page 63

CONTENTS

Advertising	53
Architects	45
Art	42
Books	53
Business/Economy	35
Canada	14
Films	41
Fotheringham	64
Gordon	13
Justice	48
Madelaine	48
Newman	42
People	43
Prisons	55
Q&A	8
Space	47
Theatre	63
World	22

LETTERS

Olympic omission

In 1948 a Royal Canadian Air Force hockey team, coached by Frank Boucher, was the Olympic gold hockey medal for Canada at St. Moritz, while Barbara Ann Scott won the gold for figure skating. How has this double gold been overlooked by our reporters for so long [Canada's Olympic promise], Cover Story, Feb. 6? I believe that should be a record of note and pride for all Canadians.

—KEITH R. FORBES
Coquitlam, B.C.

While Peter Gzowski's essay was a magnificent piece of writing as the history of Canadian participation in the Olympic Winter Games and the bright prospects for medals in Sarajevo, it should be noted that the article made some errors as to the history and the current state of the Olympic Winter Games. (Canada's Olympic promise, Cover, Feb. 6) It stated, "Since 1956, when the first Olympic medal was won at Chamonix, France, there have been 22 gold medals awarded." The original title of the first Olympic Winter Games was The Chamonix International Winter Sports Festival. The festival was to be a prelude to the Summer Games of 1956, and the winter events were to be administered by the International Olympic Committee.

—SUSNET THOMAS TAKAHASHI,
Winnipeg, Man.

Evaluating the King-Byng affair

Your article *Byron Hull's traditions of excellence* (Cover, Jan. 8) was an interesting, but in one respect a misleading, item. Liberal Prime Minister Mackenzie



Opening ceremonies at Sarajevo: pride

King was not denied a dissolution by Gov. Gen. Lord Byng of Vansy for failing "to put together a coalition." There was much more to it than that, and thoughtful historians may generally find the episode far more to the Prime Minister's discredit than the Governor General's.

—SENATOR HEATH MACINTYRE,
Ottawa

A private matter of choice

I read with considerable dismay your article The pro-life bogey (Cover, Jan. 30). Whether I agree or disagree with the pro-life movement is not the issue. It is up to us that such a small group of people should feel it has the right to pressure through boycotts the freedom of thought and choice of 25 million Canadians. I sincerely hope that Canada Postcode Inc., Carnation Inc. and any other company advertising in Homeowner's magazine have the courage to support the Canadian democratic ideals of freedom of thought and choice rather than succumbing to a small, biased, narrow-minded group. I strongly believe the laws of Canada should be personal, private matter. No person should be forced into a choice either for or against the set.

—GEAL R. MELLA,
Vancouver

Left out once again

In regard to A forty annual on medicine (Cover, Jan. 13) and the chart that was used to compare the "state of health" across Canada we confidence the Yukon and Northwest Territories have considerably more babies too. How come we got left out again? Is it any wonder that people think of Canada in terms of 10 provinces only?

—KEV RICHARDSON,
Whistler

PASSAGES

DEATH David, 12, the "bubble boy," of heart fail, die, in Houston (page 48).

APPENDIX Quebec Liberal MP Gilles Lamontagne, 54, a former cabinet minister and mayor of Quebec City, an lieutenant-governor of Quebec, by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. He replaces Jean-Pierre Côté, 58, who served an unusually six years with a Parti Québécois government which tried to reduce authoritarianism. Lamontagne's staff has been reduced from 11 to two.

OBITUARY Michael A. Shukokhov, 76, the Soviet author of *And Quiet Flows the Don* and the only Soviet government-sanctioned writer to win the Nobel Prize for Literature (1965), in Vsesokol'sk, U.S.S.R. Shukokhov, a former Communist, estranged dissident and participant-like Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who in turn created a major literary controversy by accusing Shukokhov of plagiarizing sections of his first volume novel.

OBITUARY Ira Bay Hutton, 67, one of the first women to become a successful band leader, of complications from diabetes, in Ventura, Calif. Hutton sang with Harry James and Artie Shaw and formed her first all-female band in 1934. NBC televised her weekly variety show in 1956.

OBITUARY Claude Hopkins, 80, the jazz pianist who led one of the most famous bands to emerge from Harlem in the 1920s, of a heart attack, in New York. Hopkins' band was most famous for its theme song, *I Would Do Anything* for You, which he wrote.

OBITUARY Thomas Killan, 65, former editor, novelist and radio scriptwriter, of a share of *Playhouse 90*, in 1959. Killan died after developing polio and created the character Willie Maklowe for the national CBC Radio show *Shows With John Doucette*, which ran from 1958 to 1962.

OBITUARY Karen Mitchell, 22, the Grilka, Ont., woman jailed for second-degree assault after refusing to testify against the man she charged with assault; by the Ontario Court of Appeal. The court reduced her three-month sentence to two weeks, which she had served.

OBITUARY Jeannine West, 81, author of *The Friendly Persuasion*, of a stroke, in Napa, Calif. In 1956 Allied Artists made *The Friendly Persuasion*—West's first book—into a movie starring Gary Cooper and Dorothy McGuire. West's other novels include *Mosquitoes at Fall Creek* and *State of Shock*. Lorraine, finished just before her death.

"It's an island where the whole family can vacation together."

There is a very special feeling when one visits Bermuda. A feeling that comes from being an island that's unspoiled and undeniably beautiful.

Bermuda has so many sandy pink beaches, you can have one all to yourselves. And for the children, it's nice to know our clear blue waters are gentle by friendly offshore barrier reefs.

You can rent them sail a sailboat, or bring your own. If you prefer to let the wind do the work, just back in a small sailboat you can handle yourself. Our ferries are a fun way to visit our many points of interest. On land our bases are located to be as pretty as our island are: an inexpensive way to get to the beaches or just anywhere on the island.

And whatever your style

or budget, Bermuda offers a fascinating choice of places to stay. We even have guest cottages just like at home.

So this year bring the whole family to Bermuda. We're located in the mid-Atlantic less than 2 hours by air from Toronto.

Contact your travel agent or the Bermuda Department of Tourism, 1075 Bay Street, Toronto M5J 1E6 933-0600.



SUBSCRIBERS' MOVING NOTICE

Send correspondence to:
Subscriptions, Box 7000, St. John's,
Newfoundland, A1B 4H4

ATTACH OLD ADDRESS LABEL HERE

AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

I shall attach old address label to this new magazine as well as old address labels from three previous issues.

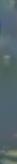
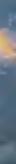
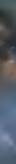
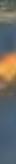
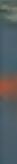
Name _____

New Address _____

Ap _____

City _____

Prov. _____



Cut your heating bills electrically.

Heating with electricity is less expensive than oil and, in many areas of Ontario, costs about the same as natural gas. And there are other benefits that should be considered before purchasing a home heating system. Because you and your family will be living with that purchase for a long time to come. Here are just a few of the things you should keep in mind:

ELECTRIC HEAT IS CLEAN AND FLAMELESS. It produces neither smoke, nor soot, nor dust. That means it doesn't add to housework and cleaning chores and furniture fabrics stay cleaner longer. Because there is no combustion process, an all-electric system doesn't require a chimney—so no need for costly chimney cleaning or lining.

ONCE YOU'VE SEEN THE FLEXIBILITY OF ELECTRIC HEAT, OTHER HEATS DON'T LOOK SO HOT. Electricity provides you with more options and more flexibility than any other home heat source. From dual energy systems that combine oil and electricity to reduce fuel bills and prolong the life of your furnace, to total electric heating, you can be sure there is an electric heating system perfectly suited to your home's requirements.

Send for our free brochure, "Electric Heating Options for Your Home." Write to Ontario Hydro, 620 University Avenue, 4th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1B8—or call your local Hydro.

Go Electric



An MD's expenses

In your article *A forty annual on medicine* (Canada, Jan. 29) you cited Health and Welfare Canada as reporting that the average annual income of doctors "ranged from \$158,000 in Prince Edward Island to \$682,000 in Alberta." This is blatant misinformation. Those figures reflect the average gross incomes of full-time doctors—i.e., the total remuneration from provincial medical plans and other sources. It is well-known that to generate such incomes an overhead averaging 35 to 40 per cent (other than, of course, expenses, staff salaries) must be paid out of the doctor's gross income. The true average income, therefore, ranges from \$80,000 to \$116,000. (The average is lower still if physicians not in full-time practice—because of administrative, teaching, research or family commitments—are included.) No doubt most doctors are well paid. Why does the press, however, so frequently exaggerate their incomes? Cognac arguments can be made that exaggeration is not in the public interest. But let's have these arguments on facts, not falsehoods.

—DR. ROBERT RH.
Halifax

Beyond the Nestlé boycott

It is good to know that I can go back to using my favorite chocolate milk mix (*The end of the long Nestlé boycott*, Health, Feb. 6). However, just because Nestlé is still new carpetily fully with the World Health Organization's regulations on marketing infant formula, that will not end baby deaths in the Third World caused by the use of unsafe home-made substitutes. Mothers will still face the problems of unsafe water supplies, lack of understanding about sterilizing bottles and the real temptation to water down a product that is so very expensive to buy. The Nestlé boycott was just the tip of the iceberg. Real work still has to be done to improve the basic health needs of these babies and the rest of their families.

—JAMES W.C. BLACK
Waterloo, Ont.

Respect for the law that protects

Because of long experience covering courts as a newspaper reporter in Canada and the United States, I found the article on a rape victim's refusal to testify ("The cost of getting tough," Law, Jan. 16) both glib—providing I cannot suggest a solution. I can only observe that in too many instances I have seen women refuse to testify against men who abused them, only to go right back into the same situation and be abused again—and then call the police again. Such incidents are frustrating for police and judges. Who can blame those responsible for enforcing laws and administering justice if they become cynical? If we

women expect to be protected by law, we must learn to respect and co-operate with the law. Until we do, we invite abuse.

—JEAN M. WOLFE
Shore Lake, Alta.

Loopholes in free enterprise

Hawkenbury is a disgrace and should be viewed as an embarrassment by Bill Davis's Conservatives (*The Manitoba takeover*, Canada, Jan. 29). How can it be that the ministry of health, which funds all Ontario hospitals, has to go south of the border to find expensive (i.e., useless) medical equipment? The Conservatives, who tell us that free enterprise will solve the problems of government, would do well to encourage the Americans to get rid of their federal, federally funded hospital system and show us how Canadians have to do the job. It is time they were told that public money is hard to come by and that the ministry of health should do the job it was set up to do.

—PETER A. HALL,
Guelph, Ont.

The silent Jewish majority

Your interview with Costa-Gavras (*Documenting aggression, torture and terrorism*, Q&A, Jan. 29) was a most interesting read. It is interesting to think that a "sophomore of alienation from a Jewish identity" might impose a consciousness that effectively denies the North American public the right to see a work of skill and penetrating sensitivity. *Missing K* deals not only with the human tragedy of the Palestinian people, but touches upon an issue of world concern that has the seeds of another Armageddon. And the article presents another human tragedy when it speaks of "the suppressed becoming the oppressor."

—DR. ISMAIL-ZADEH
Halifax

When the Israelis released their people from Estelle, the world rejoiced, and within months we were subject to at least three different versions of their successful rescue. Now a film-maker attempts to raise a film showing the injuries that is being done to the Palestinian Israel (Q&A, Jan. 29). Why is this film being blocked and by whom? Is the Jewish state of Israel afraid to allow the rest of the world to see how it treats the Palestinians? I would encourage this film to be shown and allow the public to see it. I also congratulate Costa-Gavras for his courage in making *Missing K*.

—MARY ANN CAMPBELL
Halifax

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Please send to *politics@nationalpost.ca* and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Maclean's* magazine, 120 University Street, Suite 1000, Toronto, Ont. M5G 1A7.



High taste resolution

WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that cigarette smoking increases the risk of heart disease, lung cancer and emphysema. ©VANTAGE 1991

The case for intelligent drug use

As the man who popularized LSD during the 1960s, Timothy Leary is regarded as a cultic personality with an infamous entrepreneurial "turn on, tune in, drop out." Popularly known as the "high priest of LSD," Leary's experiments with mind-altering drugs finally led Harvard University to dismiss him from his position of professor of psychology in 1963. First convicted of drug possession, offences in 1969, Leary spent a total of 18 months in U.S. jails. He escaped from the Men's Colony in the San Luis Obispo, Calif., jail in 1970 and, to Europe. Leary, now 63, chronicled his adventures in Flashbacks, his pioneering memoirs published last fall. Maclean's correspondent Michael J. McRae talked with Leary in his Hollywood Hills home in Los Angeles, where he lives with his 21-year-old wife, Barbara, and his 20-year-old stepson, Zachary.

Maclean's: Why did LSD become so popular? Was it because of the times, or did the drug cut a niche, but in speed the process of cultural change and its own acceptance?

Leary: The demographic situation was that you had 70 million baby boomers in the United States who happened to be the first members of the information society. And you had Marshall McLuhan, television and the beginning of computers. The use of drugs, which are brain-change instruments, perfectly synthesized with home television, home stereo, home computers, home yoga and home medicine. McLuhan forecast that in an information-intelligence-knowledge society naturally the drugs that alter states of consciousness are going to be an integral part of it. The drugs did not cause the cultural change but they were an inevitable byproduct of it. And it is no accident that I am now inundated by requests from computer companies to act as a consultant. The younger generation involved in computers recognizes the positive aspects of

the consciousness movement of the 1960s and sees no contradiction.

Maclean's: How do you explain the decline in the use of LSD? Is it not a dead drug?

Leary: Actually, police seizures of LSD have gone up 1,000 per cent in Los Angeles County in the past year. But there was a downward trend, and I applauded

the consciousness movement of new drugs—TET, for example—that have tremendous scope in intelligence. Increased circles TET is a form of LSD, the less drug. It is neither legal nor illegal—sort of the same category as LSD before it was outlawed. In New York they call TET black. **Maclean's:** How does TET affect you?

Leary: It does not have the quick reality change, the hallucinatory Niagara of perspectives of LSD. Those drugs give you a very clear, quiet, deeply affectionate experience. There are varieties of the drug called Eve, Venus, Adonis, all minor variations on the molecule cards. For instance, Venus is the love drug; it has more genital-elimination properties.

Maclean's: Does the renaissance of psychoactive drugs signal an eventual return to a time when people will become more interconnected? Are we going to cycles?

Leary: Not cycles, probably waves. It is probable that the first wave of baby boomers is wave getting positions of responsibility in laboratories and research institutes. It is inevitable that they would bring back research on improved psychoactive drugs. It is absolutely absurd and bizarre to be turning ourselves to alcohol, marijuana and cocaine. We are going to have extremely new families of drugs, which will have the best aspects of the earlier generation but with improvements in safety and precision.

Maclean's: With all the negative publicity on the use of drugs, how you changed your position on the use of any of them?

Leary: I am continually experiencing. For example, I was off caffeine and now I use it selectively. The same with other drugs. I am much more selective and precise and intelligent in the timing of how, why and when I use a drug. I am 100 per cent in favor of the intelligent use of drugs and 1,000 per cent against the thoughtless use of them, whether caffeine or LSD. And drugs

are not central to my life.

Maclean's: Did your work as a psychologist have any lasting impacts on the field?

Leary: During the 1960s there was a group of orthodox psychologists who were the founders of what could be called the Third Force or New Psychology—Baldwin, Maslow and others. I consider myself among that number. We brought about a very great, generalized revolution in psychology, which led to the consciousness movement in the 1960s, which led to the personal growth movement. However, a statistical, trade-show psychology, which is the masters and PhD people in our universities, has not really changed that much.

Maclean's: After you emerged from jail in 1974 you have discovered, in Flashbacks, you describe situations asking "Are we 100 years old with no house, no job, no credit and little credibility?" Now you are trading on the reputation you developed in the 1960s. How is it going?

Leary: I find that to keep alive and fresh and changing is an inevitable challenge, a rejuvenation technique and a continual stimulation. I simply cannot relax. I do not want to. It is a wonderful life position to be in. I have to be out there on the front of the wave. I have no choice.

Maclean's: Did prison make you regret what you had done?

Leary: I regretted my stupidity.

Maclean's: You are now working with the baby boomer generation on projects that will affect the future. What happens when the next generation, the echo kid generation you term it, takes over?

Leary: That is the most exciting and optimistic development in human history. Kids now are more sophisticated than the baby boomers. They are more intelligent. They are adaptable, as they are radical. Ronald Reagan is unable to change. He is frozen, which leads him to be caretaker. My 10-year-old has an incredible range of options, part in cable television or in videotapes. A generation brought up with such options will react as selectively. It is simply unrealizable, for example, to continue the Cold War. There are doses of option beyond going into the Soviets, which Reagan thinks is the only other option, or crashing against them.

Maclean's: What do you think your option will be?

Leary: I would resent being put in one line on stage. For my epithet, I would like to have a computer scroll of epitaphs that would feature the epitaph of the week, which could be any of the following: ex-Harvard professor, ex-army, ex-soldier, head, former dice jockey, former computer game consultant. ☐



Leary and family: "Bad LSD is the ultimate pharmaceutical disaster."

Fatal if swallowed. Did you know one third of the people in the world cannot read this simple warning?

Over half the school-age children in the world have never attended school. In these fast-changing times, illiteracy has become the single most crippling barrier to progress. For over 800 million people in the world who are unable to read and write, the door to opportunity is closed.

The Canadian Organization for Development through Education is working to open that door. For 25 years we have been sending books and educational supplies to over 90 developing nations, and helping people to produce educational materials, in their own language, in such vital areas as nutrition, health care and farming.

Over 800 million people need our help. But we can't do it alone. We need your help and financial support. In return we'll tell you exactly how your tax-deductible donation was used. Join us in our fight against illiteracy. You'll have the satisfaction of knowing you've made a difference to someone's future.



CODE — THE CANADIAN ORGANIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT THROUGH EDUCATION

Yes, I'd like to make a difference to someone's future!

Enclosed is my contribution of \$

I am interested in the work of CODE. Please send additional information.

Name _____

Address _____

City/Town _____ Province _____ Postal Code _____

Please mail coupon to CODE
321 Chapel Street, Ottawa, Canada K1N 7Z3, Telephone (613) 232-3569

We are a registered charitable organization (no. 859676-28-18)

All donations are tax-deductible



The McCloskey Canal winds its way through North Dakota's countryside, and the flooding of basements in local homes.

FOLLOW-UP

A Canada-U.S. water dispute

By Andrew Nikiforuk

It has been the subject of lawsuits, financial scandals, and heated Washington-Ottawa disputes. Even once Congress approved the Garrison Diversion project in 1982, U.S. officials delayed the massive canal divert water from the Missouri River through a massive network of canals and dikes to 250,000 acres of arid North Dakota farmland near Manitoba's border—it has been a subject of intense debate. Canadians have protested against the project, contending that the diverted water would introduce unwanted species of fish, parasites and chemicals into Manitoba's waterways.

The Canadian anti-Garrison activists won a near victory in Washington is December, 1982, when the House of Representatives voted against appropriating more funds for the project. But that decision was later overturned. And the Canadian protest campaign suffered another setback last month when the Reagan administration approved plans for a major construction push on the project next year. President Reagan's proposed 1985 budget allocated \$84.6 million for the Garrison, more than double the allotment for this year.

The U.S. interior department has di-

vided Garrison's development into two phases. And Canadians are primarily concerned with the first stage, although Garrison's proponents claim that it would irrigate only 80,000 acres of North Dakota farmland and would not affect Canada in any way. The project has been assured Canadian support that Phase One would not be completed without consultation with Canada. But the Canadian opponents of Garrison claim that Phase One will lay the groundwork for the whole project, making it almost impossible to stop. They add that Phase One is not economically feasible by itself. The major component of Phase One, the Lethbridge Reservoir, located about 200 km west of Grand Forks, N.D., is Garrison's main regulating

reservoir minister, Alvin Mackling, "The tactics are obvious—tailor us to withdrawing our opposition and to confuse people about what they are doing."

Canadian and U.S. officials met last November in Ottawa and both sides agreed to set up a technical committee to monitor the progress of Phase One that worry Canadians. To that end, experts and technicians are now updating data on uninvited fish in the Missouri and Hudson Bay basins. The Americans are also studying the feasibility of installing a fish screen as a canal connecting the Lethbridge Reservoir with the Missouri River. Despite those U.S. reassurances, the Canadian version asserted, Robert Clarke, the co-ordinator of the Manitoba government's information office on Garrison, declared that Phase One increases the risk of accidental spills or transients of fish to Canadian waters.

For their part, the proponents of Garrison contend that the Canadian fears are overblown. Hanner Englehorn, for one, the manager of the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District in Cerriton, N.D., welcomed the formation of the monitoring group, contending that it would remove the debate from the "political arena" and would let technicians "answer the questions." Accord-

5:30-10:00 AM...Wally-to-Wally & then some.



CFRB 1010 RADIO

THE PEOPLE PEOPLE LISTEN TO



Every great Martini has a silent partner.



A Premium Vodka distilled in Canada by Schenley Canada, Inc.

ing to Englehorn, the United States has spent "millions" to ensure that Manitoba waters are protected. Englehorn is confident that research on a 1,000-acre site will yield data to satisfy all of Canada's long-range concerns, but he has hired a Winnipeg public relations firm, W. Chislett and Associates, to improve the project's image. Said Englehorn: "We have been made a scapegoat."

Opposition to Garrison has spread beyond Canada. Editorials in such leading U.S. newspapers as *The Wall Street Journal* and *The Washington Post* have recently criticized the project, and many North Dakotans question its usefulness. North Dakota farmer Darwin Phifer, for one, who sits on Garrison's 25-member elected board of directors, contends that the project, in order to irrigate 250,000 acres of farmland, will flood 220,000 acres of wetlands and grasslands. Phifer says that one completed portion, the McClusky Canal in Central North Dakota, is already leaking so much that it is flooding basements in local homes. Said Phifer: "It is a boondoggle. The second-highest thing on the Garrison board's budget is legal fees." Gary Pearson, spokesman for North Dakota's chapter of the Wildlife Society, said that Phase One also threatens to destroy 80 per cent of the state's wildlife refuges. Said Pearson: "Biology was not the guiding factor Politics was."

Last November Garrison opponents won a partial victory when U.S. district court Judge Donald Porter of Pierre, N.D., agreed to reconsider his earlier ruling that rejected their request for an injunction to stop the project. The group of North Dakota farmers that sought the original injunction is now seeking a restraining order. They argue that the project has deviated so much from its original 1960 plan that it is proceeding illegally without reauthorization from Congress. If Porter does decide to hold a hearing after re-examining the evidence, Canadian activists hope to present a written or verbal brief. Said Edward Aranson, spokesman for the Manitoba Committee Against Garrison: "Political and diplomatic voices seem to go unheeded—you have to take a stronger stand."

At the same time Gerald McKinney, the Manitoba chairman of the United Canadians-U.S. Anti-Garrison Lobby, will lead a large delegation of farmers, laborers and trade unionists to Washington to lobby Congress, which has not yet approved Garrison's budget. Said McKinney: "Grassroots pressure could be pivotal. It could bring the thing around." Whatever the outcome of that assault on Washington, the Garrison will almost certainly continue to pump more controversy than water in the next several years. ♦

ALL THAT GLITTERS ISN'T 9999 GOLD.



When we tell you the Gold Maple Leaf coin is 9999 gold we mean that it's solid gold.

When other gold coins tell you they contain 9999 gold they mean something else.

They mean that their coins may start with solid gold. Solid gold they then dilute with base metal.

So if you're investing in gold, invest in the solid gold purity of the Maple Leaf.

Purity of enduring beauty. Durability. And value.

Purity that's easily traded throughout the world.

Purity that's causing more investors to turn over a new leaf.

Canada's Maple Leaf

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR PURITY.

The Gold Maple Leaf is available through the Bank of Nova Scotia, Guardian Trust, Canada's Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto Dominion Bank, and Desjardins offices across Canada.

Canada

Bank of Nova Scotia
Guardian Trust
Imperial Bank of Commerce
Toronto Dominion Bank
Desjardins

<input type="checkbox"/> I understand that my investment in the Gold Maple Leaf is not insured by the Royal Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Imperial Bank of Commerce, the Toronto Dominion Bank, or Desjardins.
<input type="checkbox"/> I understand that my investment in the Gold Maple Leaf is not insured by the Royal Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Imperial Bank of Commerce, the Toronto Dominion Bank, or Desjardins.
<input type="checkbox"/> Name _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Address _____
<input type="checkbox"/> City _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Post Code _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Telephone _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Telephone _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Fax _____



THE & DELIGHTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Great hotels are like great wines. Not abundant, but superb.

Worldwide, there are fewer than 60 Westin Hotels. Each has its own flavour, and a personality as unique as the city it serves.

Yet in all Westin Hotels, there is a similarity of character. A feeling of quality. With unmatched service and careful attention to detail. From big, thirsty towels and crisp linens to fresh flowers and fine wines that transform inimate diners into grand memories.

At Westin, excellence also means a decent respect for your travel budget. Thus our rates should come as a pleasant surprise.

For whether it's a business trip, a simple conference or a dog and pony show, today's Westin Hotels offer unmatched value. With some of the most attractive price tags in travel.

For reservations, call your travel agent, your company travel department, or 800-268-8383 (in Toronto, 365-7700). For group information, (416) 368-1716.



WESTIN HOTELS



The Westin Bayshore
Vancouver



The Westin Hotel
Calgary



The Westin Hotel
Edmonton



The Westin Hotel
Winnipeg



The Westin Hotel
Toronto

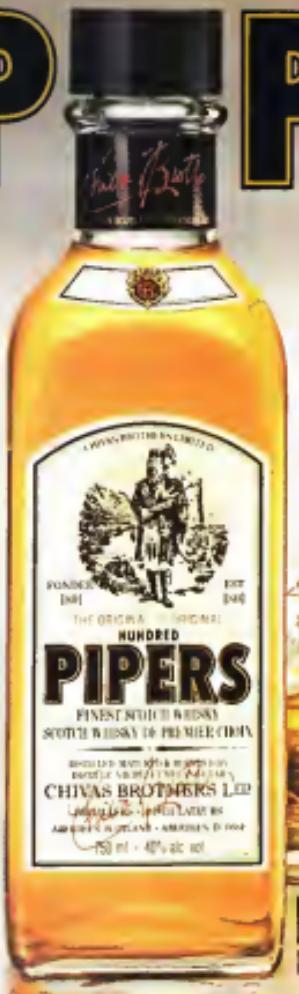


The Westin Hotel
Ottawa



The Westin Bonaventure
Montreal

PAPERS



BY CHIVAS
Need we say more?

COLUMN

Video sex and violence

Charles Gordon

The bond is playing on the front porch as well as inside through a field, past the horses and the tall-ridden people. She is carrying *Ames* and, smiling, she sees another woman playing at her. The woman with *flowers* game. She was seen walking alone where in a red sports car, and the playing horses, now snarling and barking at her skirt, in front of a barn. Horses gallop through the field, bared, now dressed in white, red and blue, as is playing in a large room. A horse is clinging to the major's nose, another playing over. The other woman is at the first window—stirring in a great red dress. She carries a great deal of sheath. The horses run through, the red sports car drives through, the girl in the shiny red dress of the *Ames* game. A great horse is running through *Ames*. Horses run by the window, but *Ames* is lost.

has come to make things worse. See Mr. Carter's interesting column.

There are burning or perhaps case through the smoke we see two people, crumpling in front of the other. The person on the knee is crumpling one in a fence. There is a large straight stick. A man is under a hook of meat in one of the end grates on it. A man is thrown of a building. The group walks in, so not big a knife thrown into the wall. A man is holding a knife. The group walks, while another woman sits an apartment. The women adore the house. Two of

The ranger takes a sword and walks out of the building and into the lake. One picks up a hawk.

... was the length a poor little
old gregg has to go to be out
these days. Gene Sissons,
for Klu, recently gave an inter-
view which he described how tough it
was to start water leather, be-
cause we saw no big blazes
on the leather and stabs and dog
it knocked us for a loop—what a
way to look! The problem was
was no place to buy this stuff
was no such thing as an 80M
in boutiques. You had to get the
thing, go to a pet shop to get the dog
".

see? Depending on your generation could grow a cocktail or a

own-ups, alarmed at violence and sex in rock video, are talking about putting the censors on the case'

out and away you went. These days, they had to stalk the streets—*a city without even an Saks or boutique*—and find a pet shop they could buy a dog nolite. Peabody looked at the floor and told Peacock. "It's not for me."

what they produce is powerful. Finally the advertising industry still holds the rightshook, begins dancing ton. The end.

on and on is making consumers look like vultures. Soon we may see the same thing in music and chords, and Beethoven will be something clinging to the past. You will be glad to know, though, that they are gone. There will only be rock 'n' roll lyrics. My wife let me know her boy in me, "I'll never let you go,"

ddly won't let me have the car in
her. As they have done for 30
full rock 'n' roll songs fit into one
of the other.

'n' roll is still war against the boys. In the rock movies of the big scene was always in the school auditorium, where Bobby Rydell, who had fought for at least an hour and 10 minutes for the right to see *Musical*, finally got to play it.

It eat in the open. And I discerned of 'em't Mrs. Grundy in the front row, look—her toes are tapping, and the cipal is snapping his fingers, and emoyer is smilin and swaying back and forth. The end.

ides World is a lot less innocent. My videos are full of symbols that most people would recognize but most kids don't, which is just as well. And there is a saying that some videos are better because lead singers, leather and jeans, sex play with guitars and molotovs, vacant-eyed looks of females clutching at the nearest member of the band.

"There's nothing accidental about it. Definitely," says Geena Simmons of Kiss. "I think sex is a real male sort of thing." Women have not exactly been defended as prominently in Kiss videos. Simmons defends that by saying, "I mean, I think everyone is liberalized enough that we wouldn't treat a like [first] unless she is."

at all videos treat girls like dirt. The videos are genuinely romantic in some sort of way, full of soft milk and cream candles. Other videos are adventure stories: Rick James and Rick Springfield smash their plane on a stormy island, Michael Jackson performs in two gangs to dance instead of sing in many rock videos love, dancing rock 'n' roll into the day. There is also in Lionel Ritchie's *Don't Night Long*, a parallel to the cheerful rock songs of the 1950s.

an empty office building. A policeman walks in. The demons look at him without daring. The policeman, holding his nightstick, begins rattling. The end.

at the notion that sex is a real male of thing changes to Video-World. Female women in the business recognize "The musical video concept is a real ray," Christine Hynde, lead singer for Pratahara, told *Entertainment Weekly*. "We should just be on the playing and in the studio. The rest is nonsense that's gonna go."

that will take the achi rough edges. The voice of the future is not your center board but just the milder streak of freedom in Grade 11. As the young women decide they like the way they look on the small screen, all hell will really break loose—not a moment too soon.

Chris Gordon is a columnist for the *San Francisco Citizen*.

Trudeau prolongs the game

Conflicting rumors that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau would soon quit—or stay on to fight the next election—diverted Parliament Hill last week, diverting attention from continued Opposition charges of patronage scandals and incompetence on the government benches. But Trudeau offered only enigmatic hints about his eventual departure when he emerged from a weekly caucus meeting of Liberal MPs and senators. "You have the mast right, you have the year wrong

draw attention from his two beleaguered ministers.

Opposition members have been calling for a list of HEP projects for two weeks, and last week Roberts insisted the information on 3,784 projects among the records of six other federal job creation programs approved during the past two years. Then he presented the mass of new data to the Commons in four large boxes festooned with red ribbons. But Opposition members took only one day to plow through bundles of

shattered Conservative James MacGregor charged that 76.5 per cent of the money went to Liberal ridings, 20.9 per cent to Tory ridings and 3.6 per cent to NDP constituencies. The Conservatives failed to track only 6.7 per cent of the money because of lack of data. The Tory breakdown of project spending by different government departments was equally revealing. Liberal ridings claimed 86.5 per cent of the fisheries projects, 97.6 per cent of the health projects and 100 per cent of the energy and environment projects. As well, Liberal ridings received 85.2 per cent of the transport schemes, 91.1 per cent of the public works programs and 85.7 per cent of the post office projects.

MacGregor reported last month that in 1983 the Liberals asked all government MPs to suggest job projects for their ridings—and gave each one an informal owing of \$60,000. Opposition MPs did not get a similar opportunity. In fact, Roberts did not release the criteria for the HEP fund until Feb. 1—even though the program began in June, 1982. And Ontario Tory MP Bob Bradley insisted that the employment department told him last December that the program "had not yet been initiated, but when it was we would receive the information." Bradley then demanded, "How can [I] apply for a program that has no criteria, as application forms had, in his own office, does not exist?"

In reply, Roberts recalled that the government had continued the controversial HEP program in two budgets and suggested that Opposition MPs had not worked hard enough to get available funds. But he acknowledged that his department had never published the program. "If we had, we would have raised expectations and been flooded with applications we could not deal with," he declared.

Despite the exchanges in the House, the spotlight was never far from Trudeau— and he clearly relished in the attention. He told Liberal caucus members that he will inform them soon of his plans, then added that he will do so when everyone least expects it. With an unpredictable leader and more questions about job creation and then awaiting their return, this week's winter break will likely see too brief for the troubled Liberals.

—MARY JANNIAN
in Ottawa



The Prime Minister: charges of scandal swirl around the government

Came around next year," Trudeau told a crowd of 60 waiting reporters. With the rumors stilled momentarily, attention swung back to two favorite opposition targets: Revenue Minister Pierre Belanger and Employment Minister John Roberts. At the same time, both Conservatives and New Democrats alleged that Roberts had advanced the \$300-million Special Employment Initiatives Program (SEIP) largely as a source of patronage for Liberal MPs. As Parliament adjourned for a one-week winter break, some government members suggested facetiously that Trudeau would have to resign soon—if only to

MacLean's
Vol. 81, No. 4



PREMIER

Pawley, Robert (below) an uncertain conclusion to the divisive saga

A respite for Manitoba

Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney who is in Toronto, preparing for a week in the Florida sun, and the New Democrat Edward Broadbent was waiting in London. But within a period of 14 hours last week, both were in Prince Minister Pierre Trudeau's Ottawa office for consultations on Manitoba's protracted and bitter dispute over French language rights. Faced by the demands to turn the province's segregated NDP government into a truly bilingual and bicultural province. Finally, last Wednesday, the House Leader Andy Anstett told reporters that he had no choice but to end the longest session of the legislature in Manitoba's history.

The government, Anstett declared, would prorogue the legislature and let its language proposals lie on the order paper. As the House of Commons is Ottawa, gave quick approval to the all-party decision on the issue— which echoed a similar federal declaration last October—the Pawley government affirmed the provincial Tories are given a chance to give ground. But Conservative Leader Gary Filmon rejected the federal resolution as a "direct and unwarranted interference in a matter of totally provincial jurisdiction." Given that Pawley's

ended in creating a six-week deadlock in the legislature since Jan. 16 the Tories had either filibustered or walked out every time a vote was called on measures aimed at declaring the province bilingual and guaranteeing limited government services to the province's francophones in their own language. Beyond the provincialhouse, the proposed legislation had sparked angry protests from bilingual and biculturalists and threats of a Quebec and other colonies' secession. Finally, last Wednesday, the House Leader Andy Anstett told reporters that he had no choice but to end the longest session of the legislature in Manitoba's history.

The government, Anstett declared, would prorogue the legislature and let its language proposals lie on the order paper. As the House of Commons is Ottawa, gave quick approval to the all-party decision on the issue—which echoed a similar federal declaration last October—the Pawley government affirmed the provincial Tories are given a chance to give ground. But Conservative Leader Gary Filmon rejected the federal resolution as a "direct and unwarranted interference in a matter of totally provincial jurisdiction." Given that Pawley's



ROBERT

was expected early this week to make good his threat to end the legislature session—and with it the divisive language debate.

Earlier, Ottawa's attempt to save the Manitoba language measures was set in motion when members of the province's Société Franco-Manitobaine (SFM) announced at the prospect of Pawley's government giving up the fight—few to Ottawa seeking a gesture of support. Société President Leo Robert and Vice-President Rémi Smith met with Trudeau in Ottawa and then flew to Toronto to meet Mulroney.

Mulroney is personally committed to bilingualism, but the language issue threatened to open fissures within his party. While Manitoba Conservatives oppose increasing the use of French in their province, some federal Tories privately object to their leader's stand.

In the 35-earlier Commons debate on the resolution, Mulroney spoke eloquently. He said he recognized that francophone rights are a marginal issue in the daily lives of many Manitobans—a province where only five per cent of the population speaks French—but he insisted that the real question was one of tolerance. "These courageous few who have kept the French language and culture alive in Manitoba deserve the gratitude, not the harassment, of their fellow citizens," he declared. Speaking for the government, Transport Minister Lloyd Axworthy, who is MP for the Manitoba riding of Winnipeg-Port Garry, told the Commons that "what [Manitobans] do with what we see in our home territory," and he called on Parliament to "put forward our voice of reason and reconciliation."

If the Manitoba government is forced to abandon its legislative efforts, the next move could be up to Roger Blaikie, the Winnipeg lawyer who successfully created the language issue three years ago by challenging the constitutionality of a spending ticket that was written only in English. It is unclear whether his original court challenge will now proceed.

If Blaikie decides not to proceed, the SFM itself could launch a constitutional challenge, probably taking as its target Bill C-3—a 1980 law passed by the Conservative government of former prime minister Stephen Harper that eliminated the need for provincial laws to be enacted in both French and English. In the meantime, as all the parties to the language dispute considered their options, there was little jubilation, only a sense of relief among many Manitobans that, for the time being at least, there might be a respite from the prolonged and painful debate.

—CARL GOAT in Ottawa
and ANDREW NIEPOLD
vs. Winnipeg



A B-52 in flight: cruise missiles over Alberta and protests across Canada

Countdown for the cruise

Soon after in March a B-52 bomber will take off from a U.S. Air Force base and set its course for the Northwest Territories. It will have a slender, unarmed cruise missile locked under its huge wing. The U.S. defense department calls the first, and only, cruise test in Canada that it will conduct this year a "capture-carry flight." That means that the B-52's missiles will fly under its own power, limited, if it will, to 6000 feet, to the border, to the border during the flight down a 1300-mile test range stretching along the Mackenzie River toward a Canadian Forces base at Cold Lake, Alta., near the *Saskatchewa* border. Future flights will end with the missile dropping from the plane, landing in a field under a parachute, but on the imagined day the jet, bomber and its controversial cargo will return directly to base.

Even with as many as six tests each winter until 1988, the engine tests seem hardly more dangerous than many other testing and training flights that the United States and other allies have staged over Canada. To that end, the defense department released an environmental report last week in which it concluded that the danger of missile collisions or property damage from a missile crash along the testing popularized test route was negligible.

But the air-launched missile has generated intense opposition because it is a new weapon designed to carry a nuclear warhead at low altitude to a target 3,400 km away. Indeed, many critics say that testing the cruise in Canada contradicts Prime Minister Trudeau's own arms control initiative. New Democrat Leader Ed Broadbent, for one, told the

groups planned to light "lines of resistance" along the 360-km-wide cruise test safety corridor in towns between Fort St. James, B.C., and the Cold Lake base. Then, a "peace petition caravan" consisting of five buses, one transiting from British Columbia and the other coming from Newfoundland, will gather signatures for delivery in Ottawa. They hope to arrive in the mid of a federal election campaign expected later this year.

On Parliament Hill itself, three protest groups have camped out with tents, sleeping bags and a plastic tent for shelter for almost a year. Their demands, refreshingly, "no more cruise" has drawn both administration and opposition from MPs and tourist alike. Said singer Stephen Cox, 20, from Montreal: "If Canada refuses to test the cruise, then the camp will go. But if they do test, the ship still has not been won [and the camp will stay]."

Not far from the peace camp last week, seven Supreme Court of Canada judges contemplated a ruling on last July's cabinet decision to permit the cruise flights. In a final effort to halt the tests, a coalition of 26 peace groups and labor unions appeared before the court on mid-February asking it to overturn a lower court decision and send the issue to trial in the Federal Court of Canada. For its part, the government argued that the courts have no authority to review cabinet decisions affecting national defense or international relations. After a hearing lasting almost two days, the judges reserved their decision without indicating when they would deliver a ruling. Such a ruling could set an important precedent, establishing new limits on cabinet powers—and determining whether judges have jurisdiction over missile flights.

—RENDERED BY JOHN HAT

Comments recently that Trudeau cannot question the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's nuclear strategy and at the same time help to develop a new missile "that is part and parcel of that same outdated strategy." The government, on the other hand, has argued that permitting the tests is a necessary contribution to the U.S. nuclear deterrent force.

The transport department's Notice to Airmen, warning them of the B-52's flight 48 hours before it takes place, will also be a signal to many disarmament groups across the country who have scheduled demonstrations for the first Saturday after the announcement of the test. The groups are also planning a "second day of protest" on April 29. On March 3 eight

the peace camp on Parliament Hill waiting for a decision on cabinet powers



Budgeting for austerity

When British Columbia's finance minister, Hugh Curtis, brought down a new provincial budget last week, his themes were grimly familiar. To continue the campaign of government spending restraint, Curtis will ring more social services will be cut, and another 4,400 civil service jobs will be eliminated. Then Curtis projected a budget deficit of about \$700 million, dramatically less than the \$1.5-billion shortfall predicted in last July's budget. Yet the finance minister's fiscal plan suffered little comfort in the more than 200,000 British Columbians who are jobless...in fact, in Curtis's 96-page, 10,000-word speech the word "unemployment" was not mentioned once. Above all, the budget signalled that the Social Credit government of Premier William Bennett—de-

spite last year of the labor force, was up 5.2 per cent of the labor force, was cut by 25 per cent. For the province's police, said Richard McAlary, chief executive of the B.C. Central Credit Union, "It is not a step forward."

One aspect of Curtis's budget that will likely be examined closely by other provinces is a measure that he used to skirt the current federal-provincial deadlock over medicare policy. The budget proposes an eight-per-cent health care maintenance plan on British Columbia which will raise \$91 million this year to offset the shortfall in the province's \$2.54-billion health bid. Curtis blamed the tax on Ottawa, which he claimed has reneged on its traditional agreement to share medicare costs equally and now is picking up only 48 per cent of British Columbia's health care expenses. The new tax will also

get the minister announced that the government plans to abandon programs that involve caring for homeless or abused children, children with behavioral problems and other similar programs. Recently, large advertisements have appeared in the classified section of Vancouver newspapers, asking for tenders of 20 properties that clearly state that the government plans to close down by March 31. The government also intends to hand over regulation of the insurance, travel and real estate industries and of the Vancouver Stock Exchange to the private sector.

Curtis did come up with \$470 million in new funding to help reduce the \$16.5-million debt of the B.C. Railway, a Crown corporation that has been involved in the development of the province's big northeast coal project. That project now is in difficulty because of low world coal prices. David Stupack, finance critic for the opposition New Democrats, charged that the govern-



At left: Railways incorporate; Curtis: cuts cuts in social services, a change that the government has financial losses to hide. The \$470 million is just the beginning.

spite last year's labor unrest and a series of unrepresented public protests—plan to stay the course of restraint as which it embarked seven months ago.

Curtis reduced spending for social services, municipalities, education and the management of British Columbia's forests. At the same time, a coordinating agency on the civil service will eliminate by attrition roughly 4,400 jobs in addition to the 4,000 cut last year. The finance minister also shrank support systems for the poor—funding for the province's legal aid and pharmacare programs will be reduced—and for the unemployed. Welfare payments for single people and for young, children on grants will be reduced to \$328 from \$375 a month. In addition, funding for job creation and retraining programs for the province's unemployed, who make

provincials have large financial losses to hide. The \$470 million is just the beginning."

The budget aroused the fury of labor leaders, but it seemed unlikely to provoke the massive public protests that surged after Curtis's last budget set the Bennett government on its austere new course. Art Kohn, president of the B.C. Federation of Labor and a leader of Operation Solidarity—the coalition of labor and community groups that took the province to the brink of a general strike in October—denounced the budget as "inadequate" and "economic suicide." But he admitted that no demonstrations were planned, perhaps indicating that because of the conservative mood of the day even political protests have entered into a period of restraint.

—JANE O'HARA in Vancouver

Mondale closes the field



Mondale (left) and Hart (below) are early history, and cautious approach to the future.

By Lenny Glynn

He is still only running for the Democratic presidential nomination, but that won't deter vice-president Walter Mondale as though he was ready to move into the White House. Mondale's resounding victory in Iowa Democratic party caucuses, in which he won support from 68.8 per cent of Iowa's Democrats, ensured him at least 50 of that state's 54 delegates to that July's Democratic convention. He quickly headed east. His next goal was this week's critical New Hampshire primary. "This is the beginning of the end of the Reagan administration," Mondale told supporters last week. On Tuesday he began a spirited campaign in Manchester, N.H., seeking voters for another solid victory that would "send Reagan packing." As for the seven Democratic presidential rivals who didn't back Mondale, the Minnesota declared, "I am not looking over my shoulder."

In Iowa support for Mondale from the 85,000 odd Democrats who attended the caucuses was as overwhelming that the second-place candidate—Colorado Senator Gary Hart—won a mere 1.6 per cent of the total. Mondale's victory was

the widest margin ever achieved in a caucused Iowa caucus. Post-vote analysis showed that he did well among self-declared "liberal" and "moderate" Democrats after, and only younger voters were lukewarm in their support. Hart tried to cover this week in New Hampshire by strengthening his appeal to young Democrats.

More startling than

Mondale's expected victory, however, was the unexpected fall of Ohio Senator John Glenn, who finished a humiliating ninth, with a minuscule 3.5 per cent. Glenn, metamorphosed instantly from Mondale's principal challenger to a long-shot underdog. By contrast, former South Dakota senator George McGovern was encouraged by his 18.2-per-cent, third-place finish. Joining the eight candidates in their trek to New Hampshire, McGovern stated, "No body can see really see where this is all going to come out." The rest of



the Democrats' would-be presidents headed to the Granite State under a shadow. All had been denied by the 94-per-cent figure denoting Iowans who voted to send "uncommitted" delegates to their party's convention.

Even so, Mondale will almost certainly decide the outcome of this year's Democratic ticket. During a flurry of primaries and caucuses across the nation over the next three weeks, Democrats will choose almost half of all the delegates attending the convention in San Francisco. Mondale's organization is strong in all of the nine states to be contested on March 11, which has been dubbed "Super Tuesday." By contrast, Glenn's Iowa debacle may have derailed the campaign's only comparable political apparatus. "Anybody who is going to challenge Walter Mondale," said the front-runner's campaign chairman, James Johnson, "has to be prepared to run very aggressively in a broad range of places over the next month. Nobody but Glenn was in a position to do that—and now I do not think anybody is."

Hart, for one, disagreed. He claimed that the campaign is a "two-person race between myself and Mondale." He already need reflected more than just a jolt of energy from Iowa. The liberal senator's emergence as the race as a contest between the Democratic party's "future" and its past seemed to be gaining him support among grassroots in the Glenn campaign. But to hold that support, Hart will have to close the 15-point gap between himself and Mondale. The son of a farm implement dealer from Ottawa, Kan., Hart began his political education while serving as a volunteer in John F. Kennedy's 1960 presidential campaign. He has published some of the most detailed and thoughtful political papers in the current race. And his organization in New Hampshire was widely acknowledged as one of the best—after Mondale's.

Glenn tried to shrug off last week's defeat in Iowa with the argument that he remains the only "true alternative" to Mondale. "If anyone is going to have a chance of going all the way," Glenn told New Hampshire

VIVA



Come to Spain, a country that celebrates tradition with a flourish of color and music.

The culture remains rich because the people hold onto it with dogged determination. They believe in the "alma", meaning that the soul is so strong it's almost visible.

You can feel the soul of Spain. In the pageantry of the festivals. In the famous paintings of Velázquez, Picasso, El Greco, and Dalí. And in the thousands of castles and cathedrals throughout the country.

Visit Spain this year (it's more affordable than you think). We'll give you more than majestic mountains and white Mediterranean beaches. We'll give you the soul.

For more information, see your travel agent or write to the Spanish National Tourist Office, 60 Bloor Street West, Suite 201, Toronto, Ontario.



SAY Si TO SPAIN.

ESPAÑA

water. "I am the only one with the money, organization and delegate states." But most observers contended that if Glenn fell below third place in New Hampshire, the former senator would lose his credibility in the remaining primaries.

Hart and McGovern both needed higher finishes in New Hampshire to sustain their momentum. For California Senator Alan Cranston, South Carolina Senator Ernest Hollings and former Florida governor Reuben Askew, replays of their dismal Iowa showings could prove terminal, although Hollings has vowed to soldier on.

Free from the do-or-die pressures facing most of his rivals, Mondale is playing the role of an all-but-guaranteed nominee. In New Hampshire last week he largely ignored his Democratic opponents. Instead, he launched a biting attack on Reagan. The president, Mondale charged, is "paralyzed" by the spectre of a \$300-billion budget deficit and guilty of "policy by default, management by staff and leadership by attrition."

Well funded and with organizations firmly in place in strategic states, Mondale could afford to slip somewhat from the near-majority vote he won in Iowa. But Mondale's staff, seeing the chance to "lock up" the nomination within weeks, worked feverishly last week to hold his New Hampshire lead. In the latest poll Mondale was leading Glenn in New Hampshire by 20 points.

Many Democrats said that setbacks in New Hampshire could be shaken by the performances of Jessie Jackson and, ironically, Geraldine Ferraro. Jackson did not contest Iowa, sensing that his showing would be negligible in a state that blocks candidates to 10 per cent of the popular vote. However, he captured heady enthusiasm among young people. But there, as in Iowa, blacks make up only a fraction of total voters. Most of Jackson's support was likely to come from the same left of centre groups that Hart, McGovern and Cranston represent.

Ronald Reagan, meanwhile, became a Republican land mine on the Democrats' field. A right-wing political action group, the Fund for a Conservative Majority, urged voters to "write in" Reagan as their choice for Democratic nominees—a legal move under New Hampshire election law. That campaign, backed by a \$30,000 ad budget and supported by New Hampshire's largest newspaper, the ultraconservative Manchester Union Leader, was not expected to net many votes. Still, it was a galling reminder to Democratic hopefuls that whoever wins the nomination still faces the toughest battle of all—testing a highly popular president. ♦

NICARAGUA

The troubled Sandinistas

Moscow's backs seemed to be steeved, and more than 100,000 Nicaraguans gathered last week in the Plaza de la Revolucion to celebrate its 10th anniversary of the assassination of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the early guerrilla hero from whom the ruling left-wing Sandinistas took their name. At the same time, Nicaraguan's three-cam juntas pledged to

end its present problems to solve. Last year more than 2,000 people died in guerrilla attacks. At the same time, the country is grappling with an economic crisis, inflation is running at 26 per cent, and foreign debt for outstriped domestic production. In part, the country's economic problems result from trade sanctions imposed by the Reagan administration last year—including a



Nicaraguans cheer election promise from left and an air of unease

bold general elections on Nov. 4, four months earlier than predicted. But an air of unease surrounded the festivities. U.S. trade sanctions and continuing attacks from Washington-backed Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in Honduras have clamped the Sandinistas' 14½ years of rule. Still, in a show of defiance, junta co-ordinator Daniel Ortega declared, "We do not accept that democracy is ordered by the U.S. government." Ortega's rhetoric announced repeated rapturous applause from Sandinista supporters. But members of Nicaragua's tiny opposition parties were clearly annoyed. Their spokesmen immediately threatened to boycott the vote unless the junta lifts the state of emergency if declared in 1988. And as Washington's Reagan administration officials expressed skepticism that a fair election will indeed take place, Nicaraguan rebels, the so-called contras, threatened to disrupt the vote if the Sandinistas refuse to permit them to participate.

The country's revolutionary govern-

ment



Xerox announces the Marathon Series. A new generation of copiers that excel on every dimension.

The Xerox 1075 Marathon. It handles heavy workloads with ease utilizing a diagnostic display that shows you exactly what to do and how to do it.

The 1075's modular concept allows you to design any one of a number of configurations so you can custom fit it to your exact copying needs from a variety of input and output devices.

The 1075 has a self-adjusting capability that adapts to changing conditions throughout the run. This assures that the last copy is just as clean as the original.

The Xerox 1045 Marathon. With a choice of 4 different configurations, you can custom design to suit exactly what you need right now.

Features-rich and operator easy with its advanced micro-technology

including a friendly message display with over 60 messages, the 1045 Marathon challenges the most exacting tasks in mid-volume copying.

The Xerox 1035 Marathon.

The 1035 exceeds even larger expectations with a host of features including 4 reduction and 2 enlargement modes and a message display. There's also an "Information" button to tell you what to do step-by-step. It even handles hard to reproduce blues with amazing clarity.

The Xerox 1020 Marathon. Only 17" x 27" in size.

It fits virtually anywhere in the office and is capable of making superb copies at the rate of 16 per minute.

Because of its modular parts design, service is quick and maintenance is easy.

Included in its many features are status codes to help the operator.

The new generation Xerox Marathon copiers. There is no one else even close in the race.

Mail to: Xerox Canada Inc., P.O. Box 911, St. Jacobs, Ontario, N0B 2S9

Yes, I'd like to know more about the Xerox Marathon Series.

□ I'd like to receive a demonstration.

Please send me information.

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____

Province _____

Postal Code _____

Phone No. _____

AM681

Xerox Canada Inc.

XEROX



REGISTRY is a registered trademark of XEROX CORPORATION used by XEROX CORPORATION and its subsidiaries to identify XEROX MARATHON 1035, 1045 and 1075 copiers and the XEROX CORPORATION XEROX MARATHON 1020 copier.



The loneliness of the long distance Weltmeister.

\$7695* At Volkswagen, we've always found it lonely out in front.

Besides being the lowest cost Volkswagen people can buy, the Weltmeister is the lowest cost Volkswagen people can run.

And, oh how it runs on a litre of fuel. It delivers 4.3L/100 km**. Now, if that inchworm number isn't enough to make you run right down to your dealer, be assured that the Weltmeister is a every inch a Rabbit. A name synonymous throughout the years with safety, comfort and durability. Not to mention superior German engineering.

In fact, the Weltmeister was the world's first sub-compact powered by a sophisticated and reliable diesel engine. And the even more remarkable news is that the Weltmeister costs less than the gasoline-powered Rabbit.

VOLKSWAGEN

*Based on manufacturer suggested retail price for 2-door model with a speed manual transmission. Options, pax, delivery, inspection and freight extra. Dealer may add 10% tax.
**Comparison rating based on Transport Canada test methods for the retail shown.

Check the Transport Canada Fuel Consumption Guide for further details.

The Weltmeister. 



ZIMBABWE

A cruel war of starvation

On a continent already suffering widespread starvation caused by desperate drought conditions, southeastern Zimbabwe offers an even crueler prospect of the country's starvation by government edict. The Zimbabwe government is again involved in what has become an annual offensive against dissident terrorism in Matabeleland, the southernmost area of the country primarily occupied by the minority Ndebele tribe. Unfortunately, part of the campaign has driven by the government's desire to maintain its grip on power—involves random killings and brutal beatings of rural peasants by members of the army's Fifth Brigade, which was responsible for grassroots atrocities in last year's anticolonial initiative.

The government's campaign began suddenly on Feb. 4, when armored columns poured through the streets of Bulawayo, the capital of Matabeleland. Troops sealed off much of the region and imposed a strict do-not-go-to-work curfew. In the months leading up to the initiative, dissidents had reportedly slaughtered 120 people, causing an exodus of frightened white farmers from the economically important Kesi farming district near Bulawayo. But last week on-the-spot investigations in the district adjacent to those curtailed off by soldiers and police turned up numerous fresh atrocities that the government crackdown has been brutal.

■ **Nomas Ngwenya**, 18, testified that a soldier beat her on the buttocks until she could not walk and he wedged her hand between his boots, accusing her of stealing, and, slapping with dismally stained clothes she had not yet met. Douglas Mhlanga, 31, said that along with 200 other villagers he watched soldiers randomly snap out six members of the community for executing one of whom was his brother. Keri, 18.

■ Evelyn Dube, 65, her broken arm in a sling, said that soldiers attacked her while she was walking out of a sugar cane field and that they beat her for 10 minutes, scorching her of cooking fat, dissidents, a charge she vehemently denied.

■ Captain Nkomo, 38, said that soldiers burned him and his neighbor, Bernard Mayo, with match polyethylene plastic beat them and impaled them even while the soldiers ate all the family's shekera. Mayo died from his wounds; Nkomo survived after 11 days of treatment in the local hospital.

If there were more graphic examples, the victims were not available for inter-

view. The Facebook at the Roman Catholic bishop's office in Bulawayo was filled with testimony that included a description of 18 men being beaten, thrown into a well and blown up with a grenade. None survived.

The reaction of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government to the reports of cruelty has, in the main, been outraged disbelief. When Opposition Leader Joshua Nkomo told Parliament

that the district hospital in Gwanda, just outside the no-admission "safety zone" in which the army is active, reported that half of its patients have been beaten, nearly all of them allegedly at the hands of the army. But beyond the beating and killing of innocent people, the culture zone itself holds the greatest perils of disease.

Last year thousands of frightened peasants fled from the operations area and took refuge in Bulawayo and neighboring towns. This year the government has ordered everyone to stay in their villages and it has sealed the area with police to enforce its edict. Starvation



Fifth Brigade members: an annual wave of terror and outspread disease

has been ordered closed within the coniferous area, so that even those with money cannot buy food. And the southeast of the country has been parished by drought, with the result that many villages that already ran out of any food other than dried grain and some sorghum meal. At one end of the government has a swelling, according to church and aid agencies, to paralyze the shipment of emergency food aid into the area.

Zimbabwe itself faces the immediate prospect of a shortage of its staple food—maize. But unless the government releases its siege soon, the 400,000 inhabitants of southeastern Matabeleland face starvation. The churches, many of which pleaded with the government over the Fifth Brigade's crackdown last year, have been wary of squatters of against it. But last week reporters in Matabeleland learned that on Feb. 13 the leaders of seven major church groups in the area sent a personal letter to Mugabe, pleading with him to feed on. "To the best of our knowledge," and the letter, "starvation is imminent." ♦

IF YOU GO
TO YOUR MECHANIC
FOR AUTOMOTIVE ADVICE,
WHO DO YOU GO TO
FOR FINANCIAL ADVICE?

YOUR INVESTORS
PERSONAL
FINANCIAL PLANNER



Unexpected expenses, inflation, rising and falling interest rates — it's easy to get stalled on the road to financial security.

Who do you turn to? Your Investors Personal Financial Planner. Someone with the know-how to get you moving again.

One strategy is Managing for Capital Growth, a unique approach to investing that analyzes your present strengths and goals, establishes your investment "comfort zone," and develops an effective plan for the future.

This financial tune-up enables you to put together the right balance of investments. Your portfolio might include the security of guaranteed income, the tax benefits of Canadian investments, and the high growth potential of selected U.S. and Japanese stocks.

Want to get more mileage out of your investment dollars? Turn to the experts.

To contact an Investors Personal Financial Planner, just look in the phone book under *Investors*. Or write our Head Office Investors Syndicate Limited, 380 Broadway, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3B6.

Investors
PROFIT FROM OUR EXPERIENCE

FRANCE

The truckers' highway revolt



Truck jams in the French Alps supply grocers' shelves and frozen cattle

One commentary described it as the biggest traffic jam since the invention of the wheel. When 10,000 trucks blockaded the main routes of France and most of Western Europe, they created a state of siege on the Continent last week. It was also the most compelling labor revolt since student riots paralysed France in May, 1968. Not only was the truckers' blockade the most serious challenge to the government of President François Mitterrand, it took office three years ago, but it also threatened the future of the European Community's free trade area.

The truckers' protest, which finally ended before the weekend when the French government refused to compromise, focused attention on the transport drivers' anger at time-consuming—and expensive—delays in customs processing. The effects were far-reaching. In Paris, many grocery shelves were empty as thousands of trucks blocked access to the city's main freight depot and cut off all road traffic to Charles de Gaulle Airport. Truckloads of cattle bound for slaughterhouses perished in below-zero temperatures after they became trapped in ice-ups. Tons of fruit and vegetables rotted in vain. Cut off from the delivery of essential parts, the French automobile industry, already reeling under heavy financial losses, lost 50,000 workers. As the blockade spread to neighboring countries, 3,500 transport trailers barricaded both sides of the Brenner Pass which links Italy,

Austria and West Germany.

As the Dutch government called for an emergency meeting of European transport ministers, it became clear that France's neighbors were angered at the Socialist government's refusal to force the truckers back to work. In frustration, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher demanded compensation for the 300 British tractor-trailers trapped in the ice-ups—a sum that could reach \$2.5 million.

The original cause of the blockade was a world-wide order by Italy's 4,000 customs officers to prevent Rome's refusal to admit the truckers. French truckers, who were already dismayed by their increasing problems at Italian border crossings, used the disruption as an excuse to press their two-year-old demands for lower value-added taxes on diesel fuel and insurance rates, as well as streamlined customs clearances.

The truckers' grievances made clear the European Community's failure to function as a free trading zone. As its customs commissioners, Karl-Hans Marus, pointed out, a trucker delivering cargo from Rotterdam to Naples not only has to contend with 25 hours on the road, but another 10 hours waiting in border Italy—despite a contravention of the European Community's spirit. Many observers questioned the need for any customs officers at all in a customs union. Others said that if the truckers prompt as shoddy as clearing of existing border red tape, the disruption may prove worth the costs. —MANNY McDONALD in Paris



Smoke rising over battle-damaged Beirut: for Syria's Assad, a remarkable victory in light of recent Middle East history

COVER

Assad: the new strongman

By Michael Posner

The year was 1974, and the city was Damascus. Henry Kissinger, then US secretary of state, was negotiating a troop disengagement accord with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad after the Yom Kippur War with Israel. With no agreement in sight, Kissinger attempted to ease tensions with a little humor. Assad's negotiating style, he said, recalled the story of the hunter who pursued his quarry so intently that he failed to notice a python loaming ahead. Plunging into the abyss, the hunter managed to grab the limb of a tree and, clutching it desperately, pleaded for divine intervention. A heavily veiled Kissinger suggested that the hunter demonstrate his faith in God by letting go of the branch. The hunter considered that for a moment and then asked, "Is there any place to stand?" Assad enjoyed the joke but regretted the comparison: "You don't know me," he told Kissinger. "I'm not like that."

Ten years later the world knows a

good deal more about Hafez al-Assad. Last week, as Lebanon's bloody civil war raged on and US marines began their retreat from Beirut, the wily 63-year-old Syrian leader stood in a unique place: a matter of months he has succeeded in eroding the legitimacy of

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, a cunning politician, is now the most important power in the Middle East

President Aspin. Aspin's Lebanon government, destroying a popular record with Israel, crushing Palestine Liberation Organization, forcing Iraq to withdraw its 40,000 militiamen of the Patriotic Union, Italy and Great Britain to withdraw from Lebanon. In doing so, Aspin made himself the unquestioned master of the Lebanese future. Indeed, with his

control over more militant factions of the PLO and his support for Iran in its escalating Persian Gulf war with Iraq (page 36), Assad has claimed a vital role in the region's broader issues as well—the Arab-Israeli conflict, resurgent Islamic fundamentalism and the search for an Arab consensus. Kissinger once called Assad "the most interesting man in the Middle East." Last week he also was the most important.

Assad's political power—backed by an infusion of more than \$2 billion in sophisticated Soviet arms—is not without limit. In the Arab world he remains something of a pariah and, despite concerted effort, he failed last month to block Egypt's return to the 60-year-old Islamic Conference. The emerging alliance of Egypt, Jordan and Iraq poses a serious counterweight to Syria's influence in the region. And, barely 30 km from downtown Damascus, the Israeli army stands poised to block any Syrian military advance.

Still, through a wit and guile that admirably mixes polite diplomacy with unshaking tenacity, Assad has gained



U.S. marines pulling out from their positions in Beirut despite White House assurances, the prospect of return seemed distant

a veto authority over virtually any plan to settle the area's disputes. Last week Saudi Arabian diplomats shuttled between Beirut and Damascus, finally winning Assad's consent to a ceasefire between Gemayel's defectors—mainly Lebanese Army and rebellious Syrian-backed Druze and Shi'ite militias. Late Thursday, after a month-long negotiating session with Assad, the combatants declared a truce. It lasted hardly 12 hours. By noon Friday there were violations along the Green Line, which separates Muslim West from Christian East Beirut. By week's end, the breakdown was nearly total, with firing throughout the city and in nearby Chouf Mountains. And there was no indication of whether Assad would renege. Druze officials for Gemayel's regeneration, or whether talk aimed at reconstituting Lebanon would be allowed to resume.

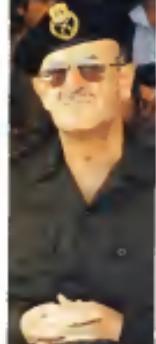
Nevertheless, Syria's maximal goal is close enough: public abrogation of the controversial May 17 peace accord with Israel. Although he called for total withdrawal of Israeli units in the south, it gave Jerusalem the right of patrolling inside Lebanon. More galling to Damascus is that it laid the foundation for the normalization of trade and diplomatic relations between Lebanon and Israel. Assad has never accepted the Camp David accords, regarding Egypt's late president, Anwar Sadat, as a traitor to the Arab cause. Moreover, almost alone among Arab states, Syria has never en-

dared to resolutions 242 and 338—which in essence would trade Israeli-occupied Arab territories for peace. The prospect of Lebanon—Syria's historic satellite—becoming the second Arab nation to embrace Israel is more than Assad can tolerate.

But abrogation of the May 17 pact is only the beginning of the conflict. On the day of the signing of the accord, Assad may or may not be permitted to remain, but either way Assad will insist on reducing the president's power and awarding it to the Druze and Shi'ites. There would have to be a new cabinet, a new prime minister, all of whom would require Syria's approval. As that power, perhaps, Assad might allow Gemayel to retain his title. But clearly Lebanon (population 3.5 million) would be unable to subscribe to the interests of Syria (population 13 million). That is, if the pact is dissolved, then both the Israelis and the 60,000-mill Syrias Army in the Bekaa Valley will return—leaving Lebanon in a state of effective partition.

Watchdog The Syrians have repeatedly stated their intention to pull out of Lebanon, but the terms for their withdrawal keep changing. US negotiators assumed that Assad would

Assad's cool tactician





Lebanese children view departing UN peacekeepers: eroding Gemayel's position

COVER

heen a Lebanese government request for a Syrian exit. But Damascus never regarded the Gemayel government as legitimate. It would take a restructured administration, with Syrian allies in key positions of power, to make that request. Even then, Assad would only agree to discuss withdrawal after the Israelis had left. One reason is that Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982. And, although the Syrians also originally were invaders, the Lebanese and Arab League later officially welcomed them. Now many analysts doubt that the Syrians will ever leave. Says Washington military consultant Aaron Rosenthal: "Even if the Syrians pull back gradually, Assad won't leave. He will create an excuse to stay. He will say Israel supports the Christian militia hefranga as Lebanon's sovereignty."

Last week the Israelis focused their efforts on other areas. Israeli warplanes staged three bombing runs in less than an hour at two base camps in the Chouf Mountains near Bhamdoun, 30 km northeast of Beirut. Officials in Jerusalem explained that the raids were a round-the-clock raid from the Palestinian guerrillas who returned to the north. But the writer who could have been referring to the Lebanon Army at Route 41-Ghrib, a strategic mountain town overlooking Gemayel's presidential palace outside the capital. For its part, Washington maintained to insist that the Marine withdrawal from

Beirut was only a redeployment, not an acknowledgement of the Gemayel government. "We're not bugging out," President Ronald Reagan said at a news conference. "We're just going to a little more defensible position." The Marines' 23rd Amphibious Unit will remain ashore the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, and, if necessary, Reagan said he would not hesitate to send them back to Lebanon. However, most observers believed that the prospect was remote.

On Capitol Hill, Secretary of State George Shultz defended the May 17 accord—which he personally helped to draft—as "a good agreement" and he added: "Some of the things that Syria is now demanding in Lebanon make a mockery of Syria's concern that anything in the Lebanon-Israeli agreement infringes on Lebanon's sovereignty." But Shultz also seemed anxious to get the Lebanese defense behind him. "I would not say 'failed,'" he said. "We did not succeed. But the wheel is still turning and we will stay engaged." The engagement, however, will be qualified. The Pentagon last week announced a temporary suspension of arms deliveries to the Lebanon Army, apparently fearing that resupplies will be quickly taken up again by the rebels to the north. But the writer who could have been referring to the Lebanon Army at Route 41-Ghrib, a strategic mountain town overlooking Gemayel's presidential palace outside the capital.

Ironically, the man who last week seemed able to topple a Christian president of Lebanon originally entered the country to save the Christians from

lebanon. That was in 1976, and since then Assad has shifted his loyalties more than once. "You have to remember," a western US diplomat observed, "that today's enemy in the Arab world is tomorrow's sleeping partner." Indeed, there is as old Arab adage saying that seems to fit Assad's approach: "Be careful of your enemy's ones and of your friend a thousand times. For should your friend come to be true, he would be more able to hurt you."

It was Assad, then commander of the Syrian Air Force, who helped pressure King Hussein's Jordanian allies in 1970 by refusing to commit his warplanes to the Palestinians who were rebelling against the monarch during the

bout. The Syrians Air Force was nearly destroyed in the 1972 Lebanon war, leaving Assad, it was widely assumed, in a mortally weak bargaining position. Western diplomats were optimistic that foreign forces would withdraw, giving way to a reconstructed and sovereign Lebanon, allied to the West. Clearly, they underestimated Assad. Although Soviet planes and weapons had proven inferior in combat, Assad went back to Moscow with a long shopping list. The Soviets, seeking to repair their reputation and keep their hand in the region, met most of his requests—including weapons never before sold outside the Warsaw Pact. Among them were some 5-month tanks, capable of

knowledge. But Assad was perfectly capable of combining units of recklessness with units of knowledge. As one Middle East expert observed, "Syria does what is in Syria's interest." As a result, while allowing Lebanese fundamentalists to pass through Syrian checkpoints en route to their targets, Damascus also arranged the January release of captured Navy flier Lieutenant Robert Goodman and before that, of David Dodge, former president of the American University in Beirut. That car-and-stick approach seemed tailor-made for Assad's objectives. Americans came to see the Marine mission as misguided, horribly exposed to attack, incapable of units had retaliation and unable to keep the peace. Pressure built steadily in Congress for withdrawal, and Reagan, unwilling to have the Marines become a political factor in the election, finally issued the order for retreat.

In the wake of Washington's policy failure, many commentators contend that Assad should have been involved diplomatically from the start. As it was, the Lebanon-Israeli agreement was negotiated without reference to Syria.

Amid gunfire after attack on Lebanese Army position: a stale partisan



Stalemate monument on the Beirut front line: a stalemate between subversives and the interests of Syria

bloody Black September campaign. But that friendship soon dissolved, and now Jordanian diplomats are targets of Syrian-financed terrorist attacks. Assad's warning to Hussein not to enter peace talks with Israel Damascus supported Arab for years and, if reluctantly, sent the air force to his defense in the 1982 Lebanon war, leaving 86 planes and enormous ground-to-air missile batteries. But when Assad began inching toward a deal with Hussein and recognition of Israel, Assad whipped up an Arab faction of the PLO, and, in a violent showdown in late last year, he expelled Assad's forces from Lebanon. And though the more moderate legitimate representatives of the Palestinians, according to the Arab League, was effectively divided, with Assad firmly in control of one faction.

Assad's victory in Lebanon is all the more remarkable considering recent

blitz Israeli planes over Israeli air spaces, and the highly accurate SS-21 surface-to-surface missile.

Washington along with the arms came advanced electronic warfare systems transmitted via satellite to Moscow and manned by some 7,000 Soviet advisers who continued to reside in Syria. Damascus agreed to the withdrawal of some 20,000 Syrian militia from Lebanon following Syria's demobilization campaign. When the multinational forces arrived to guarantee Gemayel's hold on power, Syria either planned or facilitated—the final verdict is not in—several terroristic bombings that destroyed the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and, later, the Marine compound at the international airport.

Washington blessed Syria because the attacks on the embassy and the Marine compound required sophisticated planning and resources that were unthinkable without, at minimum, Syrian

But, in permitting Israeli troops to remain until Syrian forces withdrew reluctantly, it handed Assad as many veto over the pact and the future of Lebanon-Israeli relations. Other experts argue that Damascus would not be any more have entered talks until the Israeli pulled out. "But," says Robert Hunter, director of Middle Eastern affairs on the National Security Council during the Carter administration, "at least we would have been in no worse shape." At any rate, had there been a dialogue, Washington might have been able to trade Israel's pullback from the Golan Heights for a similar Syrian concession.

Warning: "We underestimated Assad," says Phil Stedding, executive director of the Middle East Institute. "We didn't read Kissinger's memo." Kissinger described Assad as the smartest of all the Arab leaders, a cool, calculating tactician, the most covetous of his objectives and the best able to deliver on his promises. More than anything, perhaps, dealing with Assad requires a heavy commitment of time. It took 180 hours of negotiating just to





Proteinaceous silicates in Permian carbonaceous shales: microfabrics and distribution

COVER

complete the first phase of the 1974 Golan Heights disengagement agreement. "In Lebanon," says Stothard, "we took Syria's pledge that it would withdraw when Israel did, but we never explored it. Instead, we got the May 17 agreement and then said 'Now do it!' You can't do that with Assad."

Assad himself, still recuperating from a heart attack, has raised his nation for 14 years—a modern-day Syrian record. The sees of power, Assad is an Alawite, a minority Shī'a sect constituting about 10 per cent of Syria's population and historically estranged from the curries of Syrian power. Indeed, Assad is said to have been the first Alawite admitted to the Hama Military Academy. However, he was an officer at 25, joined the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party and began maneuvering for position. He was an air force general and minister of defense before assuming outright control in a 1970 coup.

An intensely private man, Assad rarely makes public appearances except for national anniversaries, when he delivers long and extolling speeches. Last year he was uncharacteristically indulged in two new homes, one a large presidential palace overlooking Damascus, the other a summer home on the Mediterranean coast at Latakia. His wife, however, admits that his people share the president's wealth. And his magnificently stable wife has brought modern development to a backwater desert state. Glass-and-concrete apartment buildings line the broad, shady boulevards of Damascus. Most Syrians now have access to electricity, potable water and hospitals. As well, under Assad the nation's annual per capita income

Michael Asimow: *mathematical*



has risen to more than \$1,000 from \$200.

Today his rule is essentially absolute. He is head of state, commander-in-chief, secretary general of the Baath party and state minister of Syria's mysterious intelligence service. Syria's most powerful sharer: "You can't hold in Damascus without his knowing it." His inner circle—known as the Jamsa, Arabic for "the company"—is also absolute, with brothers and cousins holding critical posts. Qasim Shukrullah, El-Bilali, heads the Defense Brigades, a crack force of 30,000 which maintains external security. But where Hafez al-Assad is reported to be a man of conservative habits, a muckraker and muckraker with one wife and five children, the younger brother is a man of many girls, different religions. Some Western economists credit him with four wives and many mistresses. Other reports say his fast-control Syria's illicit drug trade and last year deposited millions of dollars in Syrian bank accounts.

Assad's Regime: One trial at the brothers' share, however, is a talent for ruthlessness. In January, 1982, Assad's intelligence services snuffed out plans for a coup. Druze were arrested and, it is presumed, executed. The next month the Muslim Brotherhood, a group of 200,000 activists, responded to Assad's crackdown with a disturbance in Hama—Syria's fourth-largest city. Assad's reaction dredged up the September, 1982, massacres of Palestinians in Beirut's Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. Government forces sealed off the entire town and subjected it to intense aerial and artillery bombardment. Amnesty International estimated a minimum of 10,000 deaths, some reports put the figure at 30,000. Virtually half the town's entire population of 150,000 people in Syria was literally buried to the ground. Henceforth, many Sunnis—Syria's major semi-clericalized elite—had the region's pugnacious, purged Christians and Druze, Arab, while Syria's Jews have been denied all civil rights. Late last year Assad's

Abroad, Assad has been as little popular in his realms as he is at home. He is often portrayed as a Soviet puppet, he ignores the Kremlin's interests when they conflict with his own. Moscow tried unsuccessfully to persuade Assad to stay out of Lebanon. In 1976, and last year the Soviets had to resort, heavy-handed to curb Syria's pretensions of the anti-Ansar PLO factions. In fact, Assad's unpredictability may be one reason that the new Soviet surface-to-air missile bases in Syria are manned by Soviet—not Syrian—technicians. The Kremlin does not want Assad to start another warpoint with Israel. But, notes Donald Rumsen, a Sovietologist at Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies, "Russia is not the only power that now compels him as well."

and is really based on Syria. *Bilad al-Sham* 800 years ago, ruled by the territory between Jordan and Israel. Syria, Arab experts say, is looking any one of *Lobachevskii*, Christians, in acquiring dominion. The state department's objective is to maximize leverage so that whatever set in ways predominates." To practice government unable to larvae Genesee's future political. His successor.



Syriana: advertising in a crowded market: the challenges and opportunities of the new media in advertising in the Middle East

vanced International Studies: "Jerusalem and Damascus both have considerable leverage over their patrons, and it may be impossible for the superpowers to control them."

Deserts Similarly, while Assad receives an estimated \$1 billion a year from the Saudis, he has still backed Iran—feared by all the Persian Gulf states—in its long war with Iraq. When the Arab League summit convened at Beirut in 1982 to discuss a Saudi peace plan for the Middle East, Assad registered his opposition by simply boycotting the event.

The major question now is what And will do in Lebanon. Some analysts note that historically Lebanon and Syria are one nation. They shared common currency, and former Lebanese prime minister Shukri al-Quwatli even remembers writing "Beirut, Syria" in tests as a schoolboy. Most Syrians believe Lebanon was stolen from its orbit during the breakup of the Ottoman Empire in the 1920s. Still, it is not clear

whether or not Assad is really intent on restoring Greater Syria.—Bilal al-

Sham—which, 1,000 years ago, ruled not only the Levant but the territory that now comprises Jordan and Israel as well.

"There can only be a settlement if there is a clear winner," says Edward Luttwak, of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. "And the Syrians are not going to permit that to happen."

The second scenario is both more dire and more uncertain. As Syria begins to assimilate its new air defense system, it may become increasingly belligerent, the Israeli may feel compelled to pre-empt a Syrian campaign to the skies and restore the regional balance of power in its favor. "The Israeli will not allow Assad to reach military parity," said James Jeffrey of the Washington-based Center for International Security. "There may not be a

andante in Israel for the Lebanon war—but there would be one for Syria—a short war, 30 hours, all in the air.”

... others have called him—is going to be the centre of the action. Against all odds, he has taken on Ronald Reagan and run the Marines out of a country that he regards as part of his sphere of influence. He has used Lebanon to perform acts of resistance and dependence and he is now dealing with a very strong hand. "He has a...," he continues and stops department heads from a table does not let you sit at the table. He has the right to play his game to lay down your conditions. If difficulties lay down his cards when he has to have advantage, not when he is in a position to let the world know the road to Damascus. It was Kissinger, again, who said: "Without Egypt there can be no war against Israel. With Egypt there can be no peace."

Preparing the final push



Iraqi tank crew: for the region, an Iraqi victory would be cataclysmic

As Britain and France tightened their grip in Lebanon, the capital of Beirut last week, Iraq's own Shiite legions opened a new and destructive offensive in the country's 30-year war with neighboring Iraq. Diplomats in Baghdad claimed that Iran had massed one million men along the 1,100-km common border. Meanwhile, there were reports from Tehran that Iraq had opened a two-pronged attack on a 160-km front in the central region, north of the twin towns of Deir ez-Zor. In one strike, Iraq's truck fleet, south, near the strategic Iraq-Kuwait oil port of Basra. But Iraqi President Saddam Hussein remained defiant in the face of the onslaught. Said Hussein: "The criminals wanted a decisive battle, so let it be a decisive battle that will defeat the evil, expansionist aims of the enemy." After 24 hours of fierce fighting, the total dead claimed by both sides reached 5,500.

Affairs: The Iranian offensive had been expected in Western capitals for days. Military analysts had noted an intensification of air and missile attacks by both sides. Renewed Iranian threats to close the strategic Strait of Hormuz also relieved fears that the war might eat off oil supplies from the Persian Gulf, whose nations supply 40 per cent of Western needs in Washington the

the House of Commons that British warships might block U.S. military actions to keep the oil flowing. In fact, the destroyer Glasgow and the frigate Brune were already patrolling areas near the gulf. But, by week's end, Iranian Prime Minister Ali Khamenei announced that his country would not block the Strait of Hormuz, provided that foreign powers did not deny Iranian ships access.

Still, the escalating conflict's effect on oil exports heightened concern in the Gulf states. Kuwait Defense Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Sabah deployed his forces there to close the strait. But he also urged against any further intervention in the regional conflict. Sabah spoke as defense minister of the coalition Gulf Co-operation Council, a mutual defense group which links Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman—plus a meeting in Qatar. He told reporters, "We shall resist foreign interference at all levels."

Planning: In the wake of the new Iranian offensive, both sides last week made widely differing claims of victory which could not be independently confirmed. Official Iraqi communiqués boasted that the Iranian onslaught was "totally wiped out, with thousands of bodies left on the battlefield." But Tehran radio said that Iranian troops had crushed Iraqi forward positions near Deir ez-Zor and advanced 40 km toward Basra, capturing the town of al-Qurnah at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. An Iranian war correspondent reported that Iranian units were advancing on the Iraqi city of Barbala. "The enemy forces are fleeing, the entire front is situated in smoke and the roar of arms," he added.

As a US peace delegation announced a planned truce in the two countries, the outcome of the battle remained in doubt. But Israeli intelligence officials warned that the battle's outcome could have far-reaching effects on the Middle East. One Israeli analyst stated that if Iran proves victorious, "the fire will spread, and there will be Iranian troops with the Syrians" deep inside Lebanon. One thing is clear: a military resolution to the endless Gulf war will only further complicate the already intractable Middle East conundrum.

—DAVID NORTH
in Toronto, with William Loewther in Washington



Aladdin ReviveTM EMERGENCY RESUSCITATOR



the
breath
of
life...

...when
seconds
count

...The easy-to-use, sanitary, effective alternative to mouth-to-mouth

Instant, portable help in critical situations where breathing may have stopped, such as:

- Poisoning
- Electrical shock
- Drowning
- Heart attacks

ReviveTM is a new life-saving device... it is a small, portable, manually-operated resuscitator to revive a person who is unconscious due to an interruption of breathing. It delivers more oxygen than mouth-to-mouth! It is instantly at the ready, and extremely easy to operate. It does away with direct oral contact with the victim.

ReviveTM is recognized by medical doctors as an advance in emergency medical treatment.

No home, business, or institution should be without Aladdin's ReviveTM Emergency Resuscitator. It is a prudent investment for anybody. It could help save a life!

At leading pharmacies and other fine stores.

Aladdin

Aladdin Industries Products of Canada, Inc., 245 Edward Street, Aurora, Ontario L4G 3L4

Japan's ultimatum to Dome

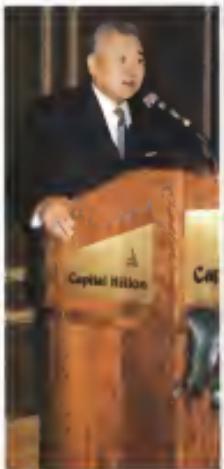
By Arthur Johnson

In Tokyo frantic telephone calls from Ottawa round top Canadian Embassy officials from their beds in the middle of the night. In Toronto and New York a wave of oil sellers forced stock exchanges to suspend trading in shares of Dome Petroleum Ltd. for a day. And in Calgary reporters besieged officials at Dome's head office. The reason for the international uproar: press reports that Japanese Trade Minister Hisayoshi Okuno had laid Japan's ultimatum that Japan, which has invested \$600 million in Dome's Beaufort Sea exploration, had lost faith in the Canadian company and would cut off further investment. Okuno's remarks quickly sent oil prices through North American investment circles and cast new doubt on the future of the long-term joint-venture for Arctic energy exploration.

The Japanese decision came as the debt-plagued Dome continued efforts to sell a majority refinancing scheme. The company is determined to avoid using a \$1.6-billion bailout scheme worked out with its bankers and the federal government in 1988 that might give Ottawa a major stake in Dome's ownership. Instead, it is still struggling to win acceptance from North American bankers for an alternative plan to refinance its \$6.2-billion debt load—an amount equal to about one-fifth of Canada's 1988 federal deficit. Within hours of the reports from Tokyo, Dome and the federal government moved to downplay the significance of Japan's growing disquiet. But the damage was already done. By week's end Dome shares fell 35 cents to \$4.15. And even those officials admitted that plans to raise \$700 million through a public share offering this year had been jeopardized.

The first wave of the financial storm reached the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo when senior Canadian government officials telephoned at midnight in Ottawa, requesting clarification of Okuno's remarks. "I was sound asleep at 1230 in the morning when the phone rang with news that the speeds were item number 1 on radio and TV in Canada," said Dunc McNeil, energy resources counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo. "Dobikit ministers were demanding an explanation." About the same time, a Dome official awakened Bob Macdonald, the ambas-

sy's oil specialist, requesting more information. Late the next afternoon the embassy obtained a translation of the full text of Okuno's controversial statement, and it was not reassuring. Questioned by opposition members in the parliament, Okuno had said that Japan would provide no more money for Dome's Beaufort exploration until the company "fully recovers and an assurance is obtained of the project's com-



Okuno's remarks that caused an uproar

mercial feasibility estimated from every possible angle."

When the controversy broke, Dome Chairman Howard Macdonald, who took over the post last fall from founder Jack Gallagher, was about to speak at a Calgary luncheon of the Petroleum Association's Society of Western Canada. A crowd of reporters eager to question him on Okuno's pronouncements were of Dome's Beaufort explorations was barred from attending. But after the

speech journalists pursued Macdonald for blocks through the city until he finally paused long enough to say, "It would be naive in the extreme" to expect production in the Beaufort after only a few years of exploration.

After assessing the damage, Dome spokesman David Annsley was somewhat more gleeful. Declared Annsley: "The controversy has not hurt Dome as far as the bankers are concerned. They knew what was going on. But as far as investors are concerned, any bad news hurts." He said the impact on the company's plans to raise \$700 million through a share offering cannot be measured. But, as he put it, "It has to have some sort of damage. Just having our shareholders ask us the questions for a day or two."

One of Dome's creditors was more bleak. A U.S. banker said that the Japanese controversy makes it virtually impossible for Dome to float a share issue this year. The banker, who would not allow his name to be used, added that Dome may now walk away. Investors "are again filled into a sense of security." That, he suggested, "will not happen until sometime next year." For Dome any delay would be serious because the share issue is a key part of the refinancing strategy. Although the company's current cash flow is sufficient to make interest payments on its debt, the \$700 million is needed urgently for research and development and for acquiring properties.

In some banking circles there is skepticism about Dome's assertion that an agreement will be reached with its nearly 50 bank creditors by the end of March. The reason is a sense that few, if any, bankers are willing to agree on an early refinancing proposal. A key factor, some bankers speculate, will be whether the natural gas giant exists in the United States and Canada and the financial feasibility of Dome's plan to sell liquefied natural gas to Japan and other customers becomes clearer.

For Dome, the all-important large issue is the public's acceptance of its financial stability. In early February, Macdonald and Donald Patterson, president of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, were spotted having a lunch break at the exclusive Toronto Club. The next day, Dome's shares jumped 30 cents because of speculation that a refinancing agreement was in-

the works. Macdonald for blocks through the city until he finally paused long enough to say, "It would be naive in the extreme" to expect production in the Beaufort after only a few years of exploration.

After assessing the damage, Dome spokesman David Annsley was somewhat more gleeful. Declared Annsley:

"The controversy has not hurt Dome as far as the bankers are concerned. They knew what was going on. But as far as investors are concerned, any bad news hurts."

He said the impact on the company's plans to raise \$700 million through a share offering cannot be measured. But, as he put it, "It has to have some sort of damage. Just having our shareholders ask us the questions for a day or two."

One of Dome's creditors was more

bleak. A U.S. banker said that the Japanese controversy makes it virtually impossible for Dome to float a share issue this year. The banker, who would not allow his name to be used, added that Dome may now walk away. Investors "are again filled into a sense of security." That, he suggested, "will not happen until sometime next year." For Dome any delay would be serious because the share issue is a key part of the refinancing strategy. Although the company's current cash flow is sufficient to make interest payments on its debt, the \$700 million is needed urgently for research and development and for acquiring properties.

In some banking circles there is skepticism about Dome's assertion that an agreement will be reached with its nearly 50 bank creditors by the end of March. The reason is a sense that few, if any, bankers are willing to agree on an early refinancing proposal. A key factor, some bankers speculate, will be whether the natural gas giant exists in the United States and Canada and the financial feasibility of Dome's plan to sell liquefied natural gas to Japan and other customers becomes clearer.

For Dome, the all-important large issue is the public's acceptance of its financial stability. In early February, Macdonald and Donald Patterson, president of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, were spotted having a lunch break at the exclusive Toronto Club. The next day, Dome's shares jumped 30 cents because of speculation that a refinancing agreement was in-

the works. Macdonald for blocks through the city until he finally paused long enough to say, "It would be naive in the extreme" to expect production in the Beaufort after only a few years of exploration.

The Japanese are also concerned about the future of Dome's plan to build a \$3-billion liquid natural gas plant in British Columbia for exports to Japan. Utilities contracted with Dome to purchase 29 million metric tons of liquefied natural gas annually for 20 years. But Dome's debt problems have already delayed the project for a year. In early January one of the Japanese firms, Chubu Electric Power Co. Inc., threatened to withdraw from the deal if there were further delays. That prompted Dome's Macdonald to go to Tokyo for talks. During his visit Chubu and four other utilities granted Macdonald a one-year extension and agreed to wait until 1991 for delivery. But Chubu officials warned Macdonald that a further delay would force the utility to pull out of the agreement. After Macdonald returned to Canada, Chubu President Seiji Tanaka declared: "We will pull out if the debt of Dome Petroleum cannot be paid by this summer with full guarantees for its financial reconstruction."

The Beaufort deal is equally controversial in Japan. The Japan Socialist Party, the country's leading opposition party, has established a task force to explore the agreement and to press the government for answers on the deal.

At Dome's Calgary headquarters, company officials were working as much as possible to avert a major financial crisis. With nearly 50 bankers over the company's \$6.2-billion debt.

With Peter McGill in Tokyo and Gillian Stewart in Calgary



Dome ship in the Beaufort; Macdonald's a role of confidence from Tokyo set off a wave of investment panic



At Dome's Calgary headquarters, company officials were working as much as possible to avert a major financial crisis. With nearly 50 bankers over the company's \$6.2-billion debt.

The Mackenzie Valley line

The team of barely dressed men working in the bush near Fort Simpson in the Northwest Territories is in a race against time. With military aircraft, tracked and supported by a team of tractors, trucks and helicopters, the employees of the controversial Polar Pipe Line Ltd. (PPL) are laying lengths of light crude pipeline at the rate of 14 km a day. The teams of the crew are because -67° temperatures keep the makeup beneath them frozen. And by June, 1988, after two 90-day winter work periods, PPL plans to complete the first pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley - ironically, where local opposition

chief justice Thomas Berger rejected the plan by a committee of government to lay a gas pipeline across the Mackenzie Valley and called for a 10-year moratorium on energy development. In the area until the settlement of native land claims. Now, though the land claims issue remains unresolved and the territorial and federal governments have not worked out a revenue-sharing agreement, the oil pipeline is under way with a minimum of controversy. The reason the companies involved was the support of many of the Mackenzie Valley's 13,000 Métis and First Indians by offering them lucrative joint ventures



Pipeline construction: a project to the full-scale development of an energy corridor

now blocked the massive gas line of a multinational consortium.

Completion of the \$450-million pipeline will open the door to full-scale development of the resource-rich corridor running from the Beaufort Sea to the southern Alberta border. New fields were east last week on the commercial viability of the cost of all oil and gas in the Beaufort Sea. It would make as further investments in Dome Petroleum Ltd.'s operations there (page 36) but construction on the pipeline is proceeding apace. It will stretch from Norman Wells, a town on the banks of the Mackenzie River, to Zama, Alta., and will carry 25,000 barrels of light crude oil a day to southern markets. Just seven years ago former British Columbia

and jobs in the development.

The 175-kilometre line is designed to transport oil produced at the Norman Wells oilfields owned by Eso Resources of Canada Ltd. Eso is currently carrying out a \$70-million expansion of its Norman Wells operations and constructing six artificial drilling islands in the middle of the Mackenzie River. By 1986 the oil giant intends to drill 150 new wells to tap an estimated 600 million barrels of oil - most of it under the river - that it estimates will provide 25 years' supply.

Eventually, oil and gas pipelines may extend north from Norman Wells to link up the energy resources of the Beaufort Sea with the south. This summer the Toronto-based Polar Gas Project's consortium of firms will apply for National Energy Board (NEB) approval

to build a gas pipeline similar to that rejected by Berger to run from the Mackenzie Delta to the south.

It was not approved for the Norman Wells pipeline in 1981 after seven years of planning, public hearings and intense negotiations by federal regulators. The two-grade oil government supporters for the project, the Great Bear and Great Slave, cost \$175 million and created as estimated 800 jobs in northern communities. Of that number, northerners treated by PPL. Oil 175. The employees work 35-hour days, seven days a week, for periods of as much as six weeks during the winter months. In each six-week shift they can earn between \$8,000 and \$12,000. The high salaries virtually eliminate complaints about the bitter climate or rigid working rules.

According to Hugh Saugster, assistant project manager, PPL has spent \$60 million in building contractors in the north. \$10 million of which has gone directly to native enterprises. Local bands have signed lucrative contracts to clear the right-of-way for the pipeline, manufacture scaffolds and concrete weights and replace the area once construction is completed.

Eso has taken similar steps to win local support. Last summer it signed a \$10-million joint venture with the Bent and Slave native groups. Through the new company, Sheehan Drilling Ltd., the natives gained an equal ownership with Eso of rigs now operating profitably at Norman Wells. John Kayaan, a young Yellowknife Métis who is a rig manager, says the firm receives a steady stream of job applications from native communities. Said Kayaan: "This is the best thing that has ever happened to me."

Some of the Dene chiefs who were told Berger that they would give up their lives to stop a pipeline now see the partnership as a bargain with an historic enemy. Former Dene nation president George Erasmus told the natives he endorsed the deal with Eso because of the opportunity to gain \$100 and the conviction that a small stake in the northern oil patch was worth the risk of possibly jeopardizing their land claims negotiations. Now native people are waiting to see whether the relationship proves to be more platinium or an important precedent for the future.

—BANDA BOUTCHOU in Yellowknife

The cost of Canadianization

In recent years Canadian taxpayers have grown accustomed to paying a large portion of the costs for foreign oil and gas development. The question is: are Canadians getting their money's worth in return? Under the 1980 National Energy Program, Canadian-controlled energy companies exploring in the northern frontier and the East Coast offshore fields can recover as much as 90 per cent of their costs through federally administered Petroleum Income Program grants. The current cost-recovery areas over 120 sub-sidized payments by energy firms for leasing service and supply vessels in the Atlantic offshore which run as much as four times the charges in other parts of the world. In addition some of the leasing firms with lucrative contracts belong to the corporate empire of megamillionaire Tom Blachford and will earn about \$25 million before expenses over a four-year period in Petrocan's lease payments. The federally owned energy firm can, in turn, recover 90 per cent of its lease payments through PIP grants.

As well, in mid-1982, Petrocan leased two ships from Wolf Offshore Transport Ltd., a firm owned by Walter Wolf of Montreal, who recently confirmed that he funded anti-Jac. Clark Jones in the run-up to the federal Progressive Conservative party leadership con-

tests of the world. Owners fortunate enough to find lessees for their ships are charging rates between \$4,000 and \$5,000 a day for offshore fields. But Petrocan has learned that Petro-Canada is paying daily rates of between \$11,000 and \$16,000 for ships (70% for maximum PIP grants the vessels must be leased, not owned, by a Canadian energy firm.)

Petrocan is paying \$16,000 a day to lease the Arcticus Gail, a ship built in Marysville, N.B. The vessel was launched in 1982 under Petrocan ownership. In 1983 Petrocan sold the ship for \$17.9 million to a group of Ontario investors and then leased the ship back, making it eligible for PIP subsidies. The new owners can use their investment as a tax shelter and will earn about \$25 million before expenses over a four-year period in Petrocan's lease payments.

The federally owned energy firm can, in turn, recover 90 per cent of its lease payments through PIP grants.

As well, in mid-1982, Petrocan leased two ships from Wolf Offshore Transport Ltd., a firm owned by Walter Wolf of Montreal, who recently confirmed that he funded anti-Jac. Clark Jones in the run-up to the federal Progressive Conservative party leadership con-

tests in June. At a daily rate of almost \$11,000 each, the two Spanish-built vessels, which were delivered at Canadian costs to have a combined worth of about \$25 million when Wolf's firm bought them, cost nearly \$27 million before expenses in the four-year lease period.

Petrocan is paying higher rates than foreign-controlled Shell Canada Resources Ltd. and Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., which pay between \$8,000 and \$10,000 a day for leased ships. As foreign companies, they can only recover 25 per cent of their expenses through PIP grants.

The energy companies admit that the rates are high but they defend the expenditure by contending that most of the ships are Canadian-built and cost as much as 40 per cent more to produce than those of foreign yards. Said Petrocan spokesman Sandy Hunter: "We believe that a slightly higher day rate for a Canadian-built vessel is a worthwhile investment."

Still, that explanation ignores the fact that the high rates are also being paid for Wolf's Spanish-built vessels and other experts maintain that the excessive lease rates are unnecessary. As Richard Spilley, president of St. John's-based Crofton Offshore Services Ltd., put it: "The recent rates being paid are absolutely ludicrous."

—COLIN MAY
in Halifax

GIVE ME A GOOD CIGAR ANY TIME.

COLTS & COLTS MILD

Light one up for a change.



Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked — avoid inhaling.

A scholarly fight for profits

The Quebec Superior Court has dramatized the hazards of mining the worlds of business and academia. At a stormy hearing in Montreal last week, two McGill University microbiology professors paged a legal battle against a former employee, an organic chemist, over the ownership of a potentially lucrative invention which could help solve the ready problem of cleaning up asbestos and titanite wastes the two professors, including De-Vos, 47, and Bruce Holbein, 33, sought an injunction to prevent the chemist, Chen-Pai Yau, 48, from revealing his invention short, and filing a patent on a still-secret process. But Yau bitterly maintained that he invented the process and that he should reap the benefits. According to Yau's lawyer, William Miller, the injunction request was simply a bid by the professors "to put a gag on Yau and anyone else who worked in the department of microbiology at McGill."

At stake in the dispute is a potential profit of millions of dollars if the asbestos industry buys the discovery. Although the exact nature of the process remains unknown, the discovery involves an insoluble composition that can remove metals from liquids and could be used, among other things, to clean up dangerous waste. As a result, it has tremendous potential for use in asbestos plants and other industries with dangerous byproducts.

The court hearing is only the latest development in the controversy that has plagued the two professors since they announced their discovery two years ago. In a separate case, Yau is suing the two for \$500,000 for allegedly denying his responsibility for the discovery that his claims he made while working in their lab as a research associate between February, 1982, and September, 1983. As well, last fall the *Montreal Gazette* reported the professors may have misused federal research grants when they turned their invention into a campus-based business enterprise. And Quebec securities regulators are investigating whether stock was illegally generated in the companies that they set up to market their discovery.

During the injunction hearing, now in

its fourth week, the court heard conflicting testimony about a crucial factor: the timing of the discovery. Holbein testified that he and De-Vos came up with the idea while walking to work one day in November, 1983. In the following month they researched their initial vision, Holbein said, and then formally advanced university officials of the discovery, Jan. 6, 1984. According to Holbein, Yau began working for the pair a month after that, in January, 1984. For his part, Yau admits that he originally had the idea for the invention came from the two professors, but he insists that he actually made the breakthrough. He

grants designated for academic research from the federally funded Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) is further commercial research at the invention. Holbein told MacLean's that the NSERC encourages recipients of its grants to do commercial research, and to seek patent protection for their inventions—a policy confirmed by council secretary Michael Brethour, who said that most of Holbein's work on the invention has been financed privately since late 1982, when he and De-Vos established De-Vos-Holbein Inc., a Delaware-based firm to market the invention, and De-Vos-Holbein (Canada) Inc., which took over the operations at the McGill lab.

But questions remain—not related to the court case—about relations between the fledgling business venture and McGill University. University policy states that McGill must receive 30 per cent of staff members' equity in commercially developed inventions. And, on Oct. 3, 1983, McGill received 125,000 De-Vos-Holbein Inc. shares in return for relinquishing all rights in the invention. Later, McGill exchanged the shares for stock in De-Vos-Holbein International N.V., a company based in the Netherlands Antilles which the professors created as a corporate parent for their North American firms. The Quebec Securities Commission is investigating allegations that the exchange constituted a direct gift of De-Vos-Holbein International shares on McGill premises—a transaction that may be illegal because the shares are registered for trading only on the American stock exchange. The professors deny the charge.

Despite their present troubles, De-Vos and Holbein remain confident that all allegations against them, including Yau's, will prove unfounded. Declared Holbein: "We have a strong case." The professors hope that De-Vos-Holbein International, which raised \$1.5 million through a private share offering last year, will be able to make a second offering soon. As well, they have applied for patents in Canada, the United States, Japan, Australia and 11 European countries. Still, their experience remains a warning for other would-be entrepreneurs in academic who dream of turning research into profits.

—JENNIFER TOWELL, *Montreal Gazette*



De-Vos (left) and Holbein: a dispute over a lucrative invention

quit his job last September after being dismissed from the inventors' patent application.

So far, much of the hearing has been spent disputing between Yau and Superior Court Judge Roland Durand. For one thing, Yau has adamantly refused to answer questions on the details of the discovery. Miller claims that the professors are on a "fishing expedition" to obtain data which they need to complete their patent application. But Yau's obstinacy prompted Durand to insist for contempt of court on Feb. 14. At the same time, Durand refused a request by Miller that the judge withdraw from the case after an episode in which the lawyer and Durand "yelled" at Yau.

De-Vos and Holbein have responded to the October, 1988, Gazette report that the two scientists used



NOW! EVEN MORE NUTRITION IN EVERY KELLOGG'S CEREAL!

Kellogg's, in co-operation with the Federal Government, have increased the nutrient content of all their cereals. So Kellogg's breakfast cereals are now fortified with more essential nutrients than ever before. Now Kellogg's Corn Flakes, Rice Krispies, Special K, Raisin Bran and all the other Kellogg's cereals are better able to provide you with a balanced diet to help sustain the normal growth and development of your body.



*The number of calories may vary by cereal brand.

MORE NUTRIENTS MEAN EVEN MORE NUTRITION!

PROTEIN	Functions in the formation of healthy body tissues such as skin and muscle
PARTICULARLY	Abundant in the release of energy from the food we consume
REFINED	Contributes to the normal development of the nervous system, bones and other body tissues
REFINED	Essential in the normal growth and development of the body
REFINED	Vital for healthy red blood cell formation
REFINED	Essential to the portion of blood which transports oxygen through the body to provide energy
REFINED	Important in the formation of strong bones and teeth

This Kellogg's "Nutrition Symbol" identifies those products with increased nutrient fortification. Look for it on all Kellogg's packages, and enjoy this good taste and wholesome nutrition of Kellogg's cereals.

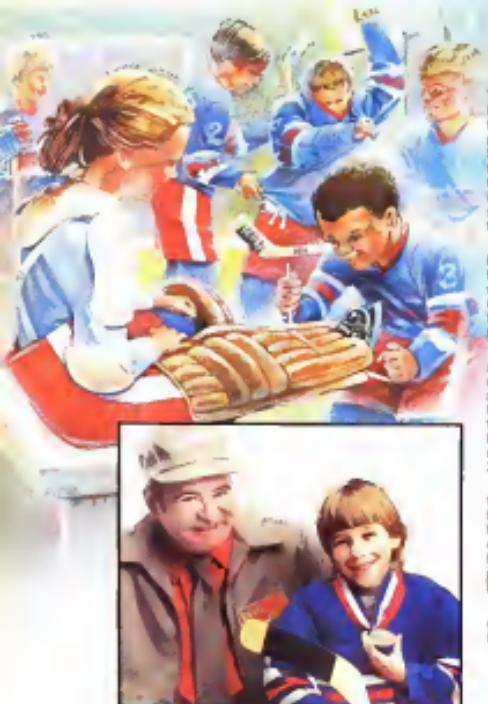
Trust Kellogg's to bring you what your breakfast needs... more taste and more nutrition.

For more information write to Cereal Fortification, P.O. Box 490, Station K, Scarborough, Ontario M1K 2N0



Kellogg's
The Kellogg Company
Wheaton, Illinois 60187
© 1989 The Kellogg Company

Look who's on Tony's team. Esso.



Tony's team is made up of a whole bunch of eager kids. They have one thing in common: Hockey. They practice together. They play together. Sometimes they win. Sometimes they lose. But the most important thing is that they're having fun playing a great sport, learning new skills, and sharing an experience they'll never forget.

Tony's team is important to Esso because it's a good healthy way for kids to grow and develop. That's why Esso got together with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association to sponsor minor hockey throughout Canada.

This support also extends into sponsorship of Minor Hockey Week, a training program for coaches and referees, as well as the Esso Medals of Achievement awards for the Most Valuable Player, Most Improved Player and Most Sportsmanlike Player on more than 20,000 amateur teams.

Tony has just been chosen his team's most valuable player. Not because he's the top scorer. In fact, his record is 0 goals, 1 assist. He was chosen because he demonstrated his importance to his team. Which just goes to show how valuable this kind of team training is to all our kids.

And that's why Esso agents and dealers everywhere are so proud to be part of the team.



You make us better.



Opening a door to free trade

It was a refreshing sign of harmony in a relationship strained by months of recriminating acrimony. At a Washington news conference on Feb. 17, International Trade Minister Gerald Regan and his U.S. counterpart, Trade Representative William Brock, beamed with satisfaction as they signed an agreement to set in motion a three-month study into the merits of free trade in steel, agricultural equipment, mass transport vehicles and computer services. Declared Regan: "We are doing something positive at a time when the rest of the world seems to be moving toward more protectionism."

For Canada and the United States, further trade liberalization would strengthen an already symbiotic commercial relationship. More than \$138 billion in goods and services flow annually between the two nations. And about 80 per cent of all Canadian exports to the United States cross the border duty-free. Conversely, nearly 90 per cent of U.S. exports to Canada enter free of tariffs. But the problems surrounding the current attempt to extend that open-door policy further will be difficult to surmount. For its part, Canada would benefit from trade liberalization in steel and mass transit vehicles,

but its fledgling computer firms and agricultural industry might be harmed by the increased competition.

At the same time, relations between the two countries are still strained in some areas. Canadian officials last week delivered a harsh diplomatic note to the state department protesting the Reagan administration's delay in fighting a cold steel. And numerous U.S. industries demanded protective measures to limit imports of a range of products from copper to steel. But one faction that might help to encourage Canadian trade officials to strike a bargain with the United States on free trade is the threat of new U.S. protective measures against foreign steel imports.

Canada currently sells \$1 billion in steel annually to the United States and, under a free-trade agreement, Canada would be exempt from protective measures if they were put into effect. Said one U.S. trade official: "Free trade in steel would protect Canada against U.S. protective measures primarily aimed at Europe and Japan." Canadian manufacturers welcomed the current U.S. president's decision, however. Peter Goodwin, chairman of Toronto-based Stelco Inc., told Maclean's that he hopes they will lead to the "mar-

ket place being opened up to a greater extent."

To win such agreements Canadian officials would have to make similar concessions for U.S. firms in other industries. For one thing, the United States is seeking trade liberalization in computer services. So far, trade officials have not determined which aspects of the computer industry will be focused on, but information, computer software and possibly hardware are candidates. Bill Ronald Evans, president of Toronto-based Evans Research Corp., said that free trade in information processing products and services poses a threat for Canada. In 1982, non-Canadian firms generated \$5.6 billion of the industry's \$15.8 billion in revenues. Evans fears that free trade would cause job losses in Canada since the U.S. firms might then centralize their operations in the United States.

Ultimately, the fate of the free trade talks will rest on the outcome of the presidential campaign. The leading Democratic candidate for the presidency, Walter Mondale, has expressed relatively protectionist views. And if he wins the presidency in November, the current quest for more free trade will likely be quietly ended.

—JAMES PLURING, with Ann Austin and Ann Finlayson in Toronto and William Zessoff in Washington.

1984 CHRYSLER E CLASS

E Class Luxury and Elegance. Lease it.

Front wheel drive Chrysler E Class. Mid-year redesign. Our Japancousa sedan with elegant styling. Luxurious support seats that recline. And lots of the power-leaving-and-coming-the-Chrysler Lease-Mobility way makes it affordable.

Chrysler Lease-Mobility features you focus on driving and less on payments and leases. And you can make a monthly payment that can be as little as buying it. Payments out to 36 months.

And service is readily available wherever you go, from a coast-to-coast network of Chrysler service professionals.

Enjoy all this luxury elegance and service from your Chrysler dealer. Join the Chrysler Reservation with Chrysler Lease-Mobility.

Lease-Mobility

Dodge **Plymouth**

Why the mail may get through

By Peter C. Newman

"The post office just tested six new automated parcel-sorting equipment. Parcels were mangled, misdirected, lost and destroyed ... *Angerize*—a machine that does the work of *firemen*!"

—The Royal Canadian Air Force

That shift by the CRTC's resident ombudsman fairly summarizes the image most Canadians have of the post office. But according to Michael Warren, the Gary Cooper look-alike who took over the troubadours' federal agency two years ago, it's a stereotype that is less and less accurate.

Last week Warren and his board of directors completed the draft of a business plan which, during the next 25 months, should develop the post office into a money-making Crown corporation or lead it toward privatization of its most profitable functions.

Warren may be too optimistic as what he intends to achieve, but there is no shortage of resolve or toughness in his approach. "The Canadian taxpayer," he told Maclean's, "has had enough of subsidizing the post office's inefficiencies. We really have no choice. The challenge is how we can keep our people creatively turned on so that we can take some pride in no longer being 'that many old post offices'—but instead a postal corporation, serving people, that is less and less and getting the business."

When Warren took over, the post office was heading for a \$1-billion deficit. During the intervening 24 months, the deficit has been cut by \$50 million, overhead costs are down \$100 million, operating costs have been reduced by \$25 million, and the organization's civilian labor force has been pared out by 3,000. At the same time, sales are up—\$40 million over Warren's own target—and services have markedly improved. The problem with this rosy analysis is that it comes at a time when first-class mail rates have been raised by a staggering 88 per cent and the government has been passing a \$1.3-billion subsidy to it. That load-bearing arrangement ends in 1987, leaving Warren with little room to maneuver. "Many of Canada Post's products and services are at the edge of their price tolerance," he says, "so we have strapped previously planned price increases, and from now on our decisions will be market- and customer-driven, not union- and government-sponsored, as once was the case."

If Warren and his able board chair-

It is a gamble, but Warren realizes that the post office no longer has an effective monopoly. It is Canada's fifth-largest employer (82,000 workers) and the 18th-largest corporation (annual sales are \$2.4 billion), but the half of its revenue that flows from first-class mail is being seriously undermined by private mail-order services, electronic mail and separate parcel delivery organizations.

Warren is fighting back with his customer service, Priority Post, and has won contracts from 4,000 corporate mailers, Best Margin had their way, the post office could probably fail their most optimistic projections, but 70 per cent of its expenditures are for labor, and its eight unions are better known for their militancy than for their mood of agreement. When he was told about Warren's new business plan, Bill Findlay, executive vice-president of the independently moderate Unifor, Union of Postal Employees, the post office equivalent of "treasury of the lowest order" and of astro's to feed "his obnoxious self-esteem," Jean-Claude Parent, a fellow of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers, threatened "industrial action" if the plan is not modified.

Warren, who has been methodically careful to consult the unions at every stage of his reforms, is uncompromising in his objectives. "The fundamental intent," he says, "is to find ways of improving our productivity performance and sharing the result and the benefits with our employees, making certain they understand there is really no other way to ensure job security." For \$2,000 people taken out of the boxes of government only 28 months ago—where the phrase "customer-driven demand" never crossed anyone's lips—it is less an economic than a cultural transformation, Warren. "They think our path toward breaking even is too steep, but most of them have accepted the fact that three years from now we will be much more competitive with a greater degree of security for our employees. The political dilemma of the union leaders is what to do in the meantime."

Warren has already changed senior management. 26 of the post office's top 15 executives have been recruited from the private sector, but his main concern is raising the self-esteem of rank-and-file workers. "If the union leaders decide to strike, a clash blow at our plan," he warns, "that would raise the spectre of privatization. If they cannot accept our policy of no layoffs but reduction through attrition, we may have to spin off the post office's profitable parts, leaving it as a small branch of government responsible for delivering health and welfare cheques in remote villages. Most of our people have enough common sense to know that what has been going on for the past 10 years can't continue forever."

If Warren is right, the Royal Canadian Air Force's big *Angerize* and his dog, Caddie, may have to seek other revenue plots.



Warren is a man and getting business

PEOPLE

Stepped in her elegant, pastel-pale living room in Dorval, Michel Moore looks every inch the glamorous hostess of the recently syndicated television talk show *You've Been那儿*. But, said Moore, 48, "I'm not satisfied for the program in 1987 to remain a 'Quebec' masterpiece. Her experience as an actress and writer and what she calls her 'child plus' approach got her the job, and the popular show made her an overnight success. As she put it, "It only took me 17 years." Now as demand, Moore has landed roles in the upcoming *Star* film *Heavens Above* and the CBC series *Living Things*. And drawing on her own experience, she is writing a book aimed at women, offering advice on love, sex, marriage, careers and self—tagged "covered frequently on her show. Those subjects and her chatty format inspired a witty Second City parody *Andrea Martin*, whose sister, Marci, was Moore's production manager on *You've Been那儿*, plays *Instant Hostess* Libby Wolfson. Moore, who once studied with the troupe, enjoys it immensely. "My greatest desire," she said, "is to have Andrea write me on the show as Libby's guest."

Thomaslands ruler of romance needed no introduction in the lives of Britain's Royal Family last week. Prince Andrew, who is commonly known as "Bandy Andy," celebrated his 30th birthday at the home of model Kate Moss, 22, and their three-month-old secret friendship became public. The pair met at a photographic exhibition in Mayfair, where some of Andrew's photographs—as well as shots by his former, headline-making girlfriend, Diana—were on display. Andrew's turn in the limelight revealed that when she was in her late teens she was a member of the nightclubs known as the Second Generation, which performed in clubs in such exotic places as Calais and the French Riviera. She then turned to modelling and has been featured in *Vogue* and several schoolgirl "true love" magazines. Now agencies are clamoring for her services. Magazines will have a chance to see more of her in her role as a dancer in *Broadway's* *Real Life*. But, in a manner befitting royal, Andrew refused to discuss her relationship with the



Moore (top); Rabett (center); Kissinger: angry protests at his presence



price. In contrast to Stark, Andrew apparently got an "aggravely strong" rating from Andrew's mother, Queen Elizabeth.

Quebec's cultural communities and communication minister, Gérard Lévesque, is the product of the French language, trained of "le" or "l'." He hopes that Quebecers will soon be outfitting their stereo equipment and electrical appliances on *posture de marche* or *électro*. But first he needs the co-operation of U.S. and Japanese manufacturers. Gérard instructed the Quebec delegation in Tokyo to encourage the Japanese to boost their production of equipment with French markings for export to Quebec and followed up during a tour of the Far East. The move apparently succeeded from an informal meeting with French officials in Quebec City. "If France and Quebec join forces and team up with other francophone countries, they could convince the producing countries to respect not only their buying power but also their language," said Gérard. But France may be less committed to that goal than Quebec is. The Quebec education department selected a French-language Axial-30 computer for use in its schools, one of the decisions cited by provincial officials is the incomplete set of French characters.

Love him or hate him, Henry Kissinger always draws a crowd. Last week in Vancouver, he drew two crowds. One group of 600 paid \$35 each to listen to the former U.S. secretary of state address a dinner in aid of Vancouver's Arts, Sciences and Technology Centre. The other—the 400-strong Coalition Against the Kissinger Visit—angrily protested his presence by preventing big, black limousines from dropping off VIPs outside the Hyatt Hotel. The controversy started three weeks ago, when city council passed a resolution asking the dinner's sponsors to give equal time to a speaker who would balance Kissinger's views on Central America. They refused. "Henry the K," warned that there might be trouble, briefly chose to face the music and paid his \$30,000 speaking fee. Asked what he thought of the possibility of a demonstration, he replied like a true Republican, "It's a free country." □

48

Apple introduces Macintosh. The computer for the bemused, confused and intimidated.



The first Apple you can carry in a bag.

We understand how you feel.

It's Catch-22. If you're busy enough to really benefit from a computer, you don't have the time to decipher the buzz words, jargon, idioms and counter-claims of "Computer-Speak".

So you're left bemused, confused or intimidated by an information overload.

that seems to create problems instead of solving them.

So we decided, if computers are so smart, why don't we teach a computer how people work, instead of teaching people how computers work.

The result is Macintosh. Macintosh is incredibly simple and easy to use. There are no complicated manuals. No command sequences. No computer languages.

Macintosh works just the way you do now. In about the same amount

of space as an 8½ x 11 inch pad of paper. To understand how forget computers. Imagine your desk. What do you see?

An in-and-out tray. A calculator.

Peas, paper, scissors, tape. Stacks of memos. Lists of things to do. A calculator. Drawers of files. And at the side, a trash can.

All of these objects are on Macintosh's screen just as they are on your desk.

So, for example, you want a file. On other computers, you'd refer to a manual. Find a code. Type it on a keyboard. And wait. A slow, laborious process. Especially if you don't type.

With Macintosh, there is no typing. To open a file, you move a hand-held device on your desk, called a mouse.



As you move the mouse, an arrow moves on the screen. Point the arrow to the file folder. Push the button on the mouse. And you're instantly working with that file.

Every other object on Macintosh's screen works the



same way. Using the mouse, you can draw a chart. Cut it out. And paste it into the text of a memo. Just by pointing and clicking.

With software like MacWrite™, MacDraw™, MacPaint™ and MacTerminal™, you work faster. More efficiently. And more creatively.

And there are hundreds more software programs on the way. Each on 3½ inch disks that let you carry file cabinets of information in your shirt pocket. Macintosh itself weighs only 20 pounds. Which means you can literally carry your whole office home with you.

And to carry you through the largest workloads, is Macintosh's 32-bit microprocessor.

With twice the power of any 16-bit computer.

And because Macintosh is an Apple 32-bit SuperMac™, it can work as a part of an integrated system with other Macintoshes, Liss™ and peripherals. It can also communicate with DEC™ and IBM™ mainframes. See Macintosh at your Apple dealer today.

While it may amaze you, Macintosh certainly won't bore, confuse or intimidate you.

And neither will the price.

Soon there'll be just two kinds of people. Those who use computers and those who use Apples.



For further and detailed information, please call 1-800-255-4444, or write to Apple Computer, Inc., Macintosh Product Line, 16850 Crenshaw Boulevard, Suite 100, Los Angeles, CA 90064. SuperMac is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. Macintosh is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. DEC is a registered trademark of Digital Equipment Corporation.

IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation.

Macintosh's
Personality.
THE SERIOUS SIDE



THE FUN SIDE.



A controversial pyramid for the Louvre

By Marc McDonald

At first glance it resembles a spec- tacular fragment of a utopian fiction. Christo's imagination. A trans- parent glass pyramid rises eerily against the ancient stone facades of Paris's venerable palace-museums, the Louvre. But the unlikely mix of glass and concrete smooth as it has proved to be the emblem, controversy in French architecture for almost a decade. Proposed by celebrated New York-based architect I.M. Pei, the 66-foot-tall glass pyramid is the contentious centerpiece of a plan

since then, Pei's striking minimalist towers of glass and steel have solidified his reputation as one of the reigning masters of contemporary American architecture. Mitterrand had admired the marriage of modern and classical architecture that Pei orchestrated in the renovations of Washington's National Gallery that, shortly after Mitterrand's election three years ago, the president commissioned Pei to take on the Louvre.

Pei's problem was how to expand the Louvre without trifling with the fabled halls of the historical treasure. His solution

will surround the main pyramid

Despite Pei's determination not to touch the Louvre funds, critics have attacked his underpriced vision as an assault on its spirit. *Le Monde* damned the pyramid as too showy and too commercial. The Louvre, wrote Mitterrand's André Marzal, was not a department store. The opposition daily *Le Figaro*, which turned the anti-pyramid campaign into a cause célèbre, published a poll which showed that 90 per cent of surveyed Frenchmen opposed the project, while favoring some renovation of the Louvre.



Model of Pei's design for the expansion of the museum: treating the courtyard of the Louvre like an annex to Disney land

to expand the world's most famous, and infinitely overexposed, art museum.

Indeed, earlier this month, as President François Mitterrand bestowed his stamp of approval on the project, he faced a storm of petitions and protests over a design that critics have attacked as a desecration of the sacred halls of French culture. Declared the normally pro-government daily *Le Monde*: "They say M. Pei adores pyramids. But that does not justify treating the Louvre like an annex to Disneyland."

It is no stranger to controversy. Fifteen years ago the 80-year-old, Chicago-born architect proposed a controversial glass pavilion for the Kennedy Library in Boston. But the eagle-eyed few forced him to relocate the site to Boston's out-

wards to go underground, beneath the palais's central Napoleon courtyard. His plan called for a 750,000-square-foot subterranean complex that would provide a vast new air-conditioned entrance hall, more storage and administration space, restaurants, boutiques and a 1,000-car parking garage on four levels. His blueprint cost almost 90 per cent more than space and would make the Louvre the world's largest museum.

The controversial glass pyramid will cover the museum's main reception area, lighting in the daylight and marking the above-ground entry with appropriate pomp. To some proportions, as the pharaonic measurements at Giza, Egypt, those stupendous over-scale structures which led to the Louvre's three wings

But to the National Union of French Architects the most galling aspect is that once again a foreign architect has won a major French cultural commission, this time without an international competition. Indeed, the Louvre project comes on the heels of Mitterrand's chance last November of Toronto architect Carlos Ott to build Paris's new opera house at the Bastille (McDonald, 11, Nov 28, 1983). Righted Ott, a long-time admirer of Pei who is diplomatically reserving judgment on the Louvre pyramid, said: "Any Frenchman has the right to protest where his tax money is being spent. But he should remember that the most important architectural project in Canadian history—the Olympic Stadium—was awarded with no competition to Roger Taillibert, a Frenchman."

A wide-angle view from the heavens

It was the National Assessment and Space Administration's answer to Hollywood's version of space flight on *The Right Stuff*. Last week an invited audience at the Dunes Planetarium in Jackson, Miss., witnessed spectacular film footage shot aboard NASA's most recent space shuttle flight. Projected on the planetarium dome, the 35-mm film, which a group of five U.S. filmmakers called *Cosmos 300* produced, offered dramatic footage of what an astronaut sees in space. A pale 25-lb *Arietta* cameras on the outside of the Challenger's cabin and in the cupola bay shot the film, and back on Earth a 360,000 projector transmitted the wide-angle images onto the planetarium's 68-ft-diameter ceiling. Ronald McNair, one of the Challenger astronauts on this month's flight who was at the Jackson screening, speculated that the audience on Earth probably saw a more striking panoply of space than even members in the shuttle cabin.

In the most breathtaking scene from the 88-minute film, astronaut Bruce McCandless tumbles gracefully across the screen as he untethered space to begin a handstand of fluidly, elegantly. He will pitch, turn, roll, somersaults back the screen. The cameras recorded unprecedented detail as astronauts fished satellites in the cockpit and grabbed drifting bits of food out of the atmosphere with their teeth.

The success of the \$400,000 experiment with the first 35-mm movie cameras on the shuttle has led agency officials to consider making it a regular feature aboard future missions, along with video cameras and 16-mm film cameras. Under a joint agreement, *Cosmos 300* and NASA will send the cameras on two more flights this year to complete a full-length documentary by next fall.

For the first planetarium, the current film, titled *The Space Shuttle: An Assessive Adventure*, will mean a new boost in box office receipts. Eighteen other planetariums have also signed for prints. For NASA, the venture is a welcome relief from the trouble-plagued flight of the shuttle and helps the agency to fulfill its mandate to inform the public about its activities. That initiative will peak this summer, when NASA begins to accept applications from people in the communications field and the arts who want to fly as shuttle passengers. But for those who will never experience space flight, the film will provide a stunning substitute.

—ANN WALSH is in Toledo



McCandless outside the shuttle, tumbling gracefully against the backdrop of Earth



McCandless preparing for spacewalk (left); astronaut Vance Brand; unprecedented



David in his plastic home in a week for his doctor before slipping into sedated sleep

MEDICINE

Death outside the bubble

As he concluded a news conference at the Texas Children's Hospital in Houston last week, a tearful Dr. William Shearer acknowledged that he had made a decision: "No more bubbles." Shearer had just announced in an emotion-laden statement that his patient, David, a 10-year-old known around the world as "the Bubble Boy," had died hours earlier of an ear infection. David's death came at the end of a year of medical drama. It began even before he was born, on Sept. 3, 1971. Doctors discovered while David was still in his mother's womb that he had severe combined immunodeficiency disease (SCID), a condition that renders its victims incapable of fighting even the slightest infection and that usually results in death within the first year. The doctors made an unprecedented decision: they would keep David in a sterile environment all his life in the hope either that he would outrun the disease or that they would find a cure. David, whose family name has never been made public, lived inside a large, plastic bubble and until early this month he never even experienced his mother's touch.

While the exact cause of David's death remained unclear, it proved to be directly related to the attack at a care. Last October, with the agreement of both David and his parents, the Houston doctors decided to try a bone marrow transplant operation that had worked with other SCID victims. Marrow cells account for most of the body's

immune system, and in a successful operation, a donor's marrow would "seed" in the host body and create its own defense system. A three-year search for cells compatible with David's own had proven fruitless, but recent developments permit the use of uncultured cells in transplants encouraged Shearer and his colleagues. They found cells from David's twin brother, Kyle. Together with their doctors to stop the rejection process, they implanted the marrow in David's blood system.

The operation seemed to be successful until David became ill early in February. When he started to deteriorate, the doctors removed him from his plastic shell to treat him in a sterile hospital room. For the first time in 10 years, David's mother kissed him. But his medical condition恶化 even more rapidly, and he developed heart and lung infections. On his 15th day outside his bubble, David walked to his doctor, then slipped into a sedated sleep and died.

Although David's death was apparently related to the transplant, his doctors were puzzled to discover from results of an autopsy that the transplant had not succeeded... there were no signs of his sister's cells in his body. Even in death, said Shearer, David will be contributing to future children as doctors analyze his history. David's death, said his mournful doctor, "was an amazing loss to his life."

— SHONA MCKAY in Toronto

JUSTICE

Making up for 11 years

Reverend Robert Hussey grew increasingly indignant as he followed the case of Donald Marshall First, he wrote letters to newspapers urging the Nova Scotia and federal governments to compensate the 38-year-old Nova Scotian, who spent 11 years in jail for a murder he did not commit. Said Hussey, a 58-year-old United Church minister in Montreal: "It grieves me to think that our justice system can handle itself in this way and feels that it does not have to make amends." But finally Hussey took a more direct approach and last week opened a trust fund to offset more than \$80,000 in legal costs that Marshall incurred to establish his innocence. In the first week the fund collected \$3,000 in small donations from across the country.

Hussey's trust was a personal statement about the legal harmonies authorities erected to official compensation. Marshall was as acquittal last May in a rehearing of the murder trial in which he had been convicted of killing a friend, Stamford Seale. But then disagreements quickly arose among the federal and Nova Scotia governments and various community groups over who should pay Marshall's legal bills and who should compensate him for his time in jail. So far, Marshall has received no one payment.

Upred by his friends, Hussey and four associates decided on Feb. 16 to open the trust fund. They were pleased the next day when they thought they had secured agreement from the Bank of Nova Scotia to open trust accounts at branches across the country. But three days later, said Hussey, the bank told him it could not "accommodate the Donald Marshall fund," giving no reason. Then Hussey and his colleagues reached an agreement last week with the Bank of Montréal to open a trust fund there.

The Nova Scotia government still says it cannot decide on any compensation for Marshall before a May appeal of the conviction of Roy Ebney, 72, who was found guilty last November of谋杀 in the Seale killing. But Marshall, who has been temporarily laid off from a plumber's job he had in Halifax, was delighted about the establishment of the fund. Said Marshall: "I am going to write a letter and call him to thank him. This is taking a bit of the pressure off my mind."

— MICHAEL CLOUGHSTON in Halifax

News coverage
you can count on!

Maclean's

78485232

100% SOLAR POWER

100

Questioning the fairness of inquiries

In the town of Sherbrooke, Que., hundreds of questions are being asked as an attorney to hear Concorde Deneux Deneux deliver his judgment, which was also beamed live on a local radio station. They burst into cheer when Deneux ruled that three Sherbrooke policemen had acted criminally and negligently during a December raid in a nied room where an innocent man was shot and died. Meanwhile, in Toronto a former nursing supervisor was testifying before a royal commission inquiry about her suspicions that a fellow nurse, Phyllis Traylor, had killed babies at the city's famed Hospital for Sick Children. Both cases outraged defence lawyers, who argued that publicity surrounding the sensational accusations meant that if and when the policemen or the nurse went to trial they would have difficulty getting an unprejudiced hearing. Said police lawyer Michel Proulx about the Quebec inquiry system: "It is a total abuse of power."

But concerns about the potential abuses of power by commissions of inquiry are not limited to lawyers representing clients under examination. University of Ottawa law professor Ed Rattanayak has argued for more than six years for legislation on the powers of inquiries. Max Rameau, author of the book *How to Interpret the Canadian Criminal Procedure*, "Urge commissioners of inquiry to investigate criminal offences rather than abuses of the justice system." He dismissed public inquiries as "ultimately fishing expeditions that limit the powers of the accused person to defend himself." University of Toronto law professor Alan Mewett said that the purpose of such inquiries is to receive evidence and answer questions. In some cases, such as investigations of organized crime, they can gather information that may not be available by any other means. And many commissions have provided governments with valuable information on which to base legislation. But Mewett added, "The difficulty lies in balancing the demands of justice with the rights of the individual."

The Sherbrooke coroner's verdict arose from an incident on Dec. 23, in which police officers killed 18-year-old Serge Beaudoin, a suspect from Amherst, Que. They fired 20



Courtesy of Grange Inquiry hearing. Evidence that no Crown attorney would look at?

rounds from an Uzi submachine-gun through a metal room door in the mistaken belief that the two men inside had robbed and killed a B'nai's gardener two days earlier. Beaudoin died immediately. His colleague, John-Paul Rousseau, suffered a bullet wound to his chest. In his five-page judgment, Deneux named detective Michel Salvail, Roger Due and Andre Gauthier as "serious ne-

glects" and "unjustified use of force" in Beaudoin's death. The coroner's judgment had no legal force, in effect, it was a recommendation to the Crown attorney's office to lay charges. By week's end the three officers faced a total of six charges, ranging from dangerous use of firearms to, in one case, manslaughter. But Proulx had made his position clear immediately after Deneux announced his findings to the media last week. "If criminal charges are laid...as I expect they will be—how can my clients receive a fair trial after the atmosphere of suspicion that has arisen here?"

Proulx was further dismayed by the fact that the hearing did not take into consideration recent changes in the Quebec Coroners' Act. In response to a call for reform by Quebec lawyers, the national assembly has removed the right of coroners to proclaim that a crime has been committed. The assembly approved a new coroners' act in December, but it does not come into effect until its proclamation is still undetermined date.

Terrible lawyers representing some nurses at the Hospital for Sick Children were equally indignant last week. They were particularly dismayed by the testimony of co-nursing supervisor Kathy Coulom before Mr. Justice Samuel Grange's commission, which is investigating the unexplained deaths of 36 infants at the hospital in 1980 and 1981. Coulom said on cross that she had heard in early 1981 that police were looking into the possibility of homicide; she was

Profile: potential abuses of power



Radio Shack has the right answers

"At our kind of price, J.T. For a limited time, their Model 4 is on sale!"



You'll like our sale price...

Save \$500 on Radio Shack's most popular desktop computer. TRS-80® Model 4 is the affordable way to increase productivity.

The 64K, 2-disk Model 4 is ideal for the personal or business computer user. Make it the heart of a word processing, accounting or inventory control system. Many advanced features that are standard on the Model 4 are

expensive options on other higher-priced computers. Sale-priced only at Radio Shack until March 31, 1984.

Ask about total support at a Radio Shack Computer Centre, where the right answers include software, service, training, as well as our Model 4 at a price you'll like.

Radio Shack

COMPUTERS THAT MEAN BUSINESS

Consult the
white pages for
the Radio Shack
Computer Centre.
More information
is never your
problem.

Please send me your computer catalogue today.

NAME	ADDRESS
PHONE	TELEPHONE
CITY STATE ZIP	

A battle over cholesterol

peated Tragwein. Another nurse, Susan Nelles, subsequently faced four charges of murdering babies but was discharged after a preliminary hearing. By then, Coulson told the Grange inquiry last week, she was no longer an employee of Tragwein. Coulson said that she told police she did not think Tragwein "had the brains to be behind something as many babies." Susan Nelles' lawyer, John Sepikas, about seven testimony before the Grange commission: "These are personal opinions without factual basis. This is evidence that no Crown attorney would even look at, but it is being published in the newspapers."

Lawyers' dissatisfaction with the course of the Grange inquiry produced other side effects last week. In the Ontario Supreme Court, Sepikas won the right to appeal a month-old divisional court decision that granted commission chairman Grange the right to assess anyone he may eventually conclude was responsible for the infants' deaths. And at the hearing itself, Grange severely rebuked another lawyer, Frances Kitley, for public statements she had made earlier this month. Kitley, who represents other nurses at the hospital, had said that the nurses were "inherently lairds" and that the Grange commission had become a "team-order master inquiry." Grange warned that if Kitley made any further allegations, he would use his powers under the Public Inquiries Act to sue her for contempt.

These are precisely the powers that concern opponents of the inquiry system. Across Canada, provincial regulators, medical associations and consumers' groups enjoy many of the rights of courts. They can call witnesses and demand for contempt if failure to testify, even though as one is facing a criminal charge. In such circumstances, individuals do not have all the rights that a trial setting provides. At a preliminary hearing, accused persons can choose to remain silent. If they feel their testimony would be self-incriminating, but one is accused at a public inquiry or inquest, and under the previous of provincial and federal evidence legislation, witnesses must answer questions.

Now the University of Ottawa's Rattanayak is concerned that inquiries could become a weapon to subvert the intentions of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Sud Rattanayak: "They provide a back-door technique for circumventing the rights of the Charter." The Quebec government has taken one step toward limiting the power of inquiries by tightening up the *Conseurs* Act. Rattanayak and other critics of the inquiry system will be watching the results of the Grange hearings with special interest.

—BRUNA MCKAY in Toronto

The newspaper advertisement last week was judgmental. It held lactose the dairy farmer-financed Dairy Bureau of Canada placed three-quarter-page ads in 150 French and English newspapers and magazines, proclaiming, "Fincham's not wrong!" It was a pointed response to advertising by Toronto-based Nabisco Biscuits, makers of Flamin'heat's margarine, which



Allis: "the study in definition"

appeared in newspapers across the country shortly after U.S. and Canadian scientists announced on Jan. 30 that they had confirmed a link between cholesterol and heart disease. Flamin'heat's ran advertisements that featured headlines from several publications, including *Maclean's*, proclaiming that the study proved that foods—including butter—had been connected to heart attacks. But last week scientists who wrote the report were furious that their study had become ammunition in an advertising war. Said Toronto Dr. Alick Little, a professor of medicine at the University of Toronto and Canadian director of the Joint U.S.-Canadian

project: "There should be laws to prevent this sort of thing from happening."

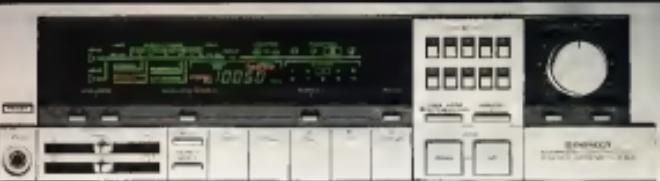
It is not the first time that the margarine and dairy industries have challenged each other in advertisements, but the current battle is the most heated. At issue are the results of a 10-year study of 3,800 patients across Canada and the United States which provided confirmation of what doctors had suspected for years: lowering cholesterol intake reduces the risk of heart disease.

The Dairy Bureau charges that the study, cited in the initial Fincham's advertisements, never mentioned butter and eggs and only investigated the effects of cholesterol-lowering drugs, not of diet. Said the Toronto-based Dairy Bureau's vice-president of nutrition, John Letting: "The conclusion to that research is simply that by using a drug such as cholestyramine or even already at high risk, you can reduce the blood serum cholesterol. And that is all the research is saying." And according to Letting, the results were based on studies of ones who already had high chances of heart attacks because of their high blood cholesterol and could not be used as a valid for comparison. Added Letting: "There are very sick people to start with." The Dairy Bureau advertisements concluded, "Fincham's is wrong to suggest that normal, healthy people need to change their eating habits as a result of the study."

Countervailing Robert Alis, director of marketing for the Conestee Foods division of Nabisco: "We have not misled consumers. As a matter of fact, we have not even presented a Fincham's interpretation." Alis insisted that Nabisco's advertising simply referred to media reports and offered to supply information from the study that supported Nabisco's view that low cholesterol foods, including margarine, are healthier. Said Alis: "The study is definitive."

But Little, of the cholesterol study, found the advertisements' use of the group's report disastrous! Although he refused to take sides in the dispute, Little commented, "I think it is very unfortunate that our findings are being taken out of context by advertisers." With the \$60-million-a-year Canadian butter and margarine industry at stake, the battle may escalate. If it does, Little may be forced to speak out.

—DAVE SLEIGHT in Toronto



Most receivers today are designed for tomorrow. This one is more farsighted.

Introducing planned NON-obsolescence. Pioneer's answer to the "Gee, I wish I'd waited for the new model" complaint.

The SX-80 is more than an audio receiver. Just enough more to make it ideal for your audio-video uses now and in the future.

A high-level Video input circuit is provided—exclusively for the soundtracks of video discs, tapes and TV tuner sources. That's a farsighted advantage you can put to use right away.

"Simulated Stereo" is another big advantage. A touch of the button adds surprising new dimension to any monophonic program, including TV and video sources.

Another high-level circuit is set aside for digital audio sources, like Compact Disc players and PCM tape decks. And thanks to the Non-Switching™ power amp, sound-spoiling switching distortion is gone, effi-

ciency is increased and you hear the powerful dynamic range and wide frequency response of these sources with amazing clarity and authority.

With its built-in microcomputer checking on your commands, the SX-80 is as fall-safe today as anything tomorrow might bring. Every setting you make is double-checked and displayed in the easy-to-read fluorescent panel—right down to the stations you call up by Auto-Tune, manual or instant presets on the Quartz-PLL Synthesizer Stereo FM/AM tuner section.

So, there's no reason to "wait for the new model" anymore. The anti-obsolescent SX-80 is the new model—today, tomorrow and on down the years out of sight.

*Non-Switching is a trademark of Pioneer Electronic Corporations.

 **PIONEER**

601 Lakeshore Road, Dorval, Quebec H3S 2T8, Phone (514) 445-8630

101 Lorne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1M8, Phone (416) 531-3636
10-2448 Avenue Road, Richmond, B.C., V6V 1Y6, Phone 604-270-0364

S.H. PARKER CO.

HOPE. PASS IT ON.

It's easier than you think. Just insert one little sentence in your will: "I give to the Canadian Cancer Society the sum of _____ dollars."

With those precious dollars you leave behind, you support valuable cancer research. Only two-thirds of the Society's total costs can be met from our annual fund-raising campaign and all money received from bequests is spent on cancer research, unless otherwise stipulated in the will.

So after you provide for your loved ones, consider the Canadian Cancer Society.

You, the people, are our real hope.

**CAN CANCER BE BEATEN?
YOU BET YOUR LIFE IT CAN.**

Canadian Cancer Society

**It's just your colour.
It's just your size.**



The Personal Copier from Canon. It's the made-to-order copier that's affordable to any business.

Even if you're the only person in the company.

The Personal Copier is ultra-small—under 45 pounds. The Personal Copier has interchangeable cartridges that print in three different colors: blue, brown, and basic black.

The cartridges make the Personal Copier virtually maintenance-free. These cartridges contain most of the major printing components. After about 2,000 copies, you simply

throw the cartridge away. Convenient and affordable. The Personal Copier from Canon. Tailor-made to be a perfect fit for you.

For more information on the Personal Copier call this toll-free number: 1-800-387-1241, (in B.C. 1-800-387-1241).

**Canon introduces
The Personal Copier.
The colourful subcompact
you can call your own.**

Canon

Your friends in the right places.



At CP Hotels, we offer full service and genuine value to all our guests. No club fees, no membership cards. With us, all our guests get premium treatment without the premium price. But, after all, isn't that what you'd expect from friends?

Enjoy it at these world-famous resorts: ALBERTA, Baden Springs, Chateau Lake Louise, QUEBEC, Le Chateau Frontenac, MONTREAL, Le Chateau Montebello, VICTORIA, The Empress, ST. ANDREWS, N.B.,

The Algonquin.
CP Hotels. Nearly 100 years of hospitality.

CP Hotels

Reservations: 1-800-268-9411.
Ontario and Quebec
1-800-268-9420.
Toronto 361-1600.
Or your travel agent.

© 1984 Canadian Pacific Hotels, Inc.

CRIME

A new credit card ruse

For most consumers, the introduction of charge cards and electronic banking was a welcome innovation that freed them from the need to carry cash and wait in long bank lines. But for a minority, the credit card revolution has opened new ways to commit crime. Most criminals simply use stolen cards to buy a succession of moderately priced goods from several stores before they abandon or destroy the cards. But now, certain criminals in Vancouver have introduced a new element into charge card fraud—one that has caused pause among credit card companies that fear the trend may spread. Said Stéphane de Bois, manager of consumer relations for the Toronto Dominion Bank: "We are a little bit worried about the media coverage on this kind of thing."

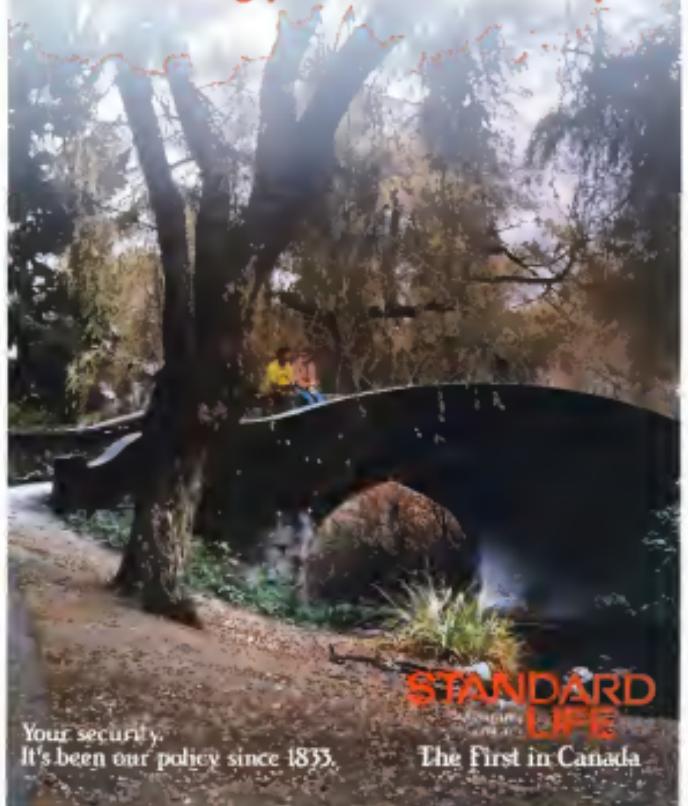
The new ruse involves tapping phones and buying jewelry with stolen credit cards. In one case last month, a woman purchased \$20,000 worth of jewelry from an east-end Vancouver merchant with a Toronto Dominion Visa card. Because Visa usually demands phone authorization or purchases of more than \$15, the jeweler phoned the authorization centre in Toronto and was given a number and clearance to proceed with the sale. In fact, however, the jeweler had not been talking to anyone in Toronto, but to the purchaser's partner who, with stolen B.C. Telephone equipment, had tapped into the store's telephone line and intercepted the call to Toronto. The jeweler, who was suspicious because the interceptor had not asked the routine authorization questions, alerted credit card investigators the next day. He discovered that the credit card had been stolen and that he had been robbed. Since January, credit card thieves using a similar system struck six Vancouver jewelry stores in three weeks, stealing \$80,000 worth of goods. As a result, Visa may now have to re-think the jewelry firms.

According to police and Visa investigators, it was the first time that that type of scheme has been used in either Canada or the United States. But even the most novel approaches to crime have a limited life expectancy. Said Staff Sgt. John McMillan of the Vancouver fraud squad: "If they do it enough, we catch them."

—JANE O'HARA in Vancouver

Standard Life

Smoothing your road to security.



Your security.
It's been our policy since 1835.

STANDARD
LIFE
The First in Canada

Presenting Russian Prince vodka. The frosty spirit of old Russia, recaptured.



One sip
should convince
you.

**RUSSIAN
PRINCE**
VODKA

BOOKS

A comrade comes of age

LOVE is a LONG SHOT
By Ted Allan
McClelland and Stewart,
276 pages, \$35.00

Ted Allan has made his name with two startlingly different books. He has widely translated 1954 biography of Dr. Norman Bethune, *The Sword and the Scalpel*, and has portrait of Montreal boyhood, *Love My Father Told Me*. Now Allan has mashed elements of each in one brief novel, *Love is a Long Shot*, an engaging study of a youth's

assistant in the cigar store of Eddie Kellor, a happy-go-lucky underworld figure who uses the shop as a cover for his gambling den. Although they disagree about politics, the older man and Eddie are now close friends. The youth learns more about society from his work in the store than from all his cell's press cuttings put together.

While the author shows an occasional gift for satire, the novel does not have a sharp political edge. It is more there is innocence. Allan explores urban grit and poverty with a wide-eyed gusto except for an American gangster who inspects bear throughout the back streets of Montreal, the underworld characters in Love is a Long Shot are fierce, harmless men. The plot also contains a few elements of pure fairy tale. Where Dave has an inexplicable gift for picking the names of home runs, his English Uncle Eddie has equally inexplicable powers for choosing horses that can last six to last. Their choices coincide for the first time in the final scene of the book, when, in a piece of heavy-handed dialogue, both bet that a longshot named Lissa will outrace other horses called Utopia, Self-Delusion and Fortune Hopital.

—MARK ABERLY

Allan's harmless gangster, decent gambler

coming of age amid the radical politics of the Depression. But its scenes of the gay gambling, revolutionary talk and prostitution are not grim or forbidding. Allan, written with a practiced, wondrous charm, and his book will send many readers away believing, for the moment, that the 1930s were indeed "wonderful."

Love is a Long Shot describes an era distant enough to allow nostalgia to stoke its brutal reality. Set in down-town Montreal, it focuses on Davis Webster, 17, son of four members of a Trotskyist cell that grants repeated breaks to convince the mafios that revolution is imminent. To help his impoverished family, Davis becomes an

assistant in the cigar store of Eddie Kellor, a happy-go-lucky underworld figure who uses the shop as a cover for his gambling den. Although they disagree about politics, the older man and Eddie are now close friends. The youth learns more about society from his work in the store than from all his cell's press cuttings put together.

While the author shows an occasional gift for satire, the novel does not have a sharp political edge. It is more there is innocence. Allan explores urban grit and poverty with a wide-eyed gusto except for an American gangster who inspects bear throughout the back streets of Montreal, the underworld characters in Love is a Long Shot are fierce, harmless men. The plot also contains a few elements of pure fairy tale. Where Dave has an inexplicable gift for picking the names of home runs, his English Uncle Eddie has equally inexplicable powers for choosing horses that can last six to last. Their choices coincide for the first time in the final scene of the book, when, in a piece of heavy-handed dialogue, both bet that a longshot named Lissa will outrace other horses called Utopia, Self-Delusion and Fortune Hopital.

—MARK ABERLY

**Two weeks
Ford car rental
in Britain
for only \$250:**

Planning a vacation in Britain? If you can't find a Ford car rental agency in Britain, you can rent a Ford at low rates through us by using the Ford VISA Card Rental Plan.

A wide selection of cars is available. For example, the Ford Fiesta 1.1L is only \$250 per week. Other Ford models and the VISA Card Rental Plan.

For details, mail out the coupon below and enjoy a vacation in Britain at great prices that won't leave you cold.

For details, mail out the coupon below and enjoy a vacation in Britain at great prices that won't leave you cold.

Send to Ford Personal Import Export Ltd., 88 Grosvenor St., London, W1Y 9SA, England Tel. 01-642-4070.
I'd like full details of the Ford VISA Card Rental Plan.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

Circle 11 on Reader Service Card



Your bequest
will help save
the Giant Panda

The Giant Panda. Probably the best-known and best-loved of all endangered species. It is also the symbol of WWF's world-wide conservation effort to save life on Earth. Please consider making a bequest to WWF Canada. Your will can help save the Panda and other endangered species throughout Canada and the world.

World Wildlife Fund Canada
45 St. Clair Ave. E., Suite 300
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1H5
Telephone (416) 921-6171

WALLACE & TITUS/MARCH 8, 1984

"Think Head First"



Bobby Orr, Hall of Fame
hockey player



Karen Strong-Wright,
cycling champion

Some of Canada's top athletes are backing the Head First programme of The Elmer Seal Society, to help protect young people from brain damage. Because brain damage is forever.

When playing ice hockey or street hockey, children should wear protective helmets. Riding a bike is one of the most dangerous activities for children because they share roadways with other vehicles. Wearing a helmet puts a cushion between head pressure and delicate brain tissue.

Think Head First, and make sure your children do too. Encourage them to wear helmets. The Canada's professionals do.

Presented by The Elmer Seal Society, Ontario in partnership with
• Consumers Gas

Blended Business Forms

by DATA

Paperwork systems with the elements of procedure, design and construction effectively blended together to provide:

- **Effective** systems that make things happen now.
- **Economic** designs that reduce clerical and machine cost.
- **Control** that manages the information better, more timely decisions.

A Company in "The Pursuit of Excellence"

DATA
BUSINESS FORMS

OUR ACCOUNT REPRESENTATIVES ARE SKILLED IN REDUCING COSTS AND IMPROVING EFFICIENCY IN YOUR BUSINESS SYSTEMS.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 St. John's Lane, Brampton, Ontario L6T 3X7 (416) 791-3131
PLANTS in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta — OFFICES in major cities

The sex lives of proper Victorians

EDUCATION OF THE SENSES
The Bourgeois Experience:
Victims to Freud, Volume One
(Oxford University Press,
552 pages, \$29.95)

Victorians themselves were the first to pass judgment on their times. The unflinching view of the 19th-century middle-class life painted by social critics from Charles Dickens to Karl Marx is still largely held today. The bourgeoisie's snobbish and exploitative aspirations were easy targets. The hypocrisies of Victorian sex life were another: the wife gritted her teeth and thought of children, forcing her respectable husband to seek more pleasant sexual pastures elsewhere. From such an environment only neurosis could grow, and Sigmund Freud, who harvested the insights of psychoanalysis from the late Victorian bourgeoisie, only seemed to prove the point.

With *Education of the Senses*, Yale history professor Peter Gay has begun a multi-volume project to reassess the 19th-century bourgeoisie experience. It is a wildly ambitious exercise in psychohistory in which Gay uses Freud's fundamentals of human experience—loss, aggression, and conflict—as the building blocks. The first volume deals with the hidden sex lives of the bourgeoisie, territory that would be hard for any historian to map of all the Victorian passions that Gay reveals, the last for privacy was perhaps the strongest. His materials are diaries, journals and letters, pamphlets, day predictions from doctors, popular culture and art, and the first products of the fledgling discipline of sociology. Despite his title, which implies that he is trying to map the bourgeoisie into as neat a bundle as its previous critics have, Gay confesses that his research is proof of a multiplicity of lives and only hints at an overriding sensibility.

Education of the Senses, as a salute to the individual nature of experience and to Freud, opens with an analytical biography of an unusual American, Mabel Loomis Todd. As a first step toward a reinterpretation of 19th-century female sexuality, Todd is notable not only for her strong desires but for the candor with which she expressed them in her diary. She began by loving "a little henpeck just after dinner" with her husband, David Todd, and then moved on, with Todd's help, to a long-term affair with Emily Dickinson's brother, Austin, a married man old enough to have been her father. Mabel Todd was unique, but to her evidence Gay adds



The reason why
CAST works
harder to
protect your
transnational
business.

CAST

The Blue Box Spans a Container Shipping



where sickness kills children...

When a Third World child falls prey to sickness, his chances for survival are slim. Over half the children in the Third World die before the age of seven. Medical care is a luxury and doctors often non-existent.

But we know how to help. Foster Parents Plan's fully integrated programs include medical care as a high priority—not just for one Foster Child, but for families and communities as well. So we build clinics—and wells for clean water—schools for education—and more, all with the help of the community. Please help—complete the coupon below today.

we build clinics.

CALL TOLL FREE ANYTIME 1-800-268-7174

An operator will be sent immediately to your location, 112-388-7174.

PLAN

FOSTER PARENTS PLAN OF CANADA

151-87 CLAIR AVENUE WEST TORONTO, CANADA M6M 1P6

I want to be a Foster Parent for one boy girl age country or when the parent's greatest

I enclose my first payment of \$23.00 Monthly \$63.00 Quarterly
\$138.00 Semi-Annually \$276.00 Annually

I will become a Foster Parent right now. However, I enclose my contribution of Please indicate more information Tel No.

Mr Mrs Miss

Address

City

Prov.

Code

I enclose contribution with PLAN to be in English French

PLAN operates in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, the Philippines, Mongolia, Thailand, and Japan. The Foster Parents Plan of Canada is a registered trademark of a Canadian Charitable Organization by the Federal Trade Commission.

Contributions are tax deductible.

MO93-204

other portraits of passionate Victorian marriages, and he also shows that members of the 19th-century bourgeoisie themselves did not think of women as sexually anaesthetized. In fact, says Gay, the sexual image of the femme fatale replaced the Byronic image of dangerous madmen in 19th-century literature and art. Man's fear of women, heightened by the growing movement for women's rights, was one reason for the century's invention of separate spheres for the sexes, with the pure wife-mother keeping hearth and home safe for the moral raising of the family. It was an attractive antidote to anxiety.

The Victorians were much more severe than they allowed and were not completely hypocrites in holding from other aspects of burgeoning sexual knowledge. The octopus reflects perfectly Freud's theories of the necessary hypocrisy of civilization—the kind that keeps people reconciled to society. The century that Gay describes is not so much priger as actually coping with massive cultural change, the evolving position of women, the enormous mass attempt to control fertility through contraception and abortion, the virulent medieval crusade against masturbation, pornography and bestiality, the sexual purity and sexual hygiene movements. In short, the Victorians are not strangers from another time, but parents whose aging children are finally coming to understand them.

—ANNE COLLINS

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 Pet Sematary, King (12)
- 2 The Name of the Rose, Eco (2)
- 3 Peacock, McEwan (3)
- 4 Blackout's Egg, Attwood (2)
- 5 The Wicked Day, Stewart (3)
- 6 Berlin Game, Dryden (3)
- 7 Robots of Dawn, Asimov (3)
- 8 The Deceit, Fenn (3)
- 9 A Time For Judas, Colquhoun (3)
- 10 The Little Drummer Girl, Corrie (12)

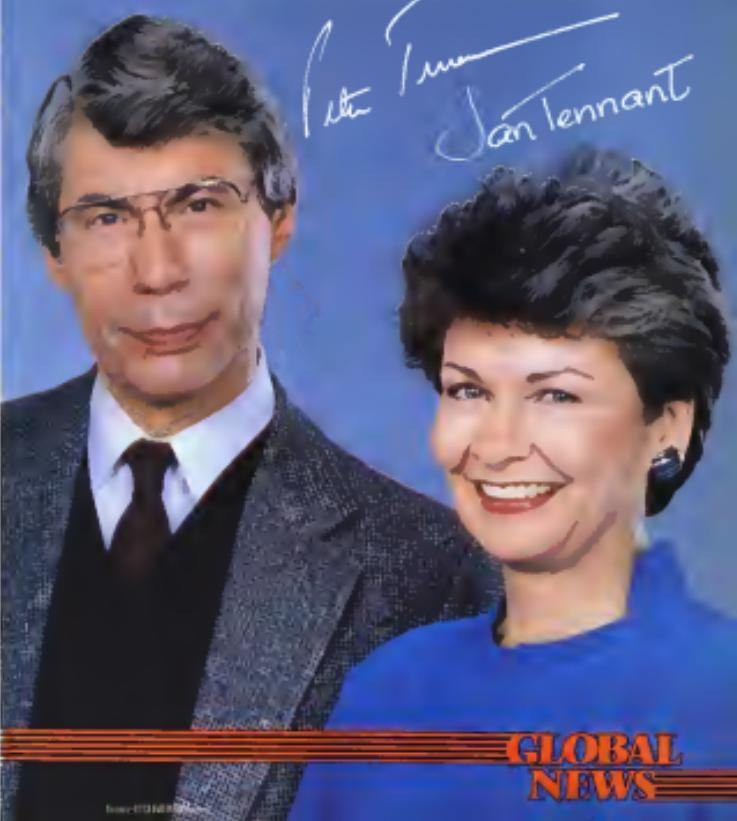
Nonfiction

- 1 The Game, Dryden (2)
- 2 In Search of Excellence, Peters and Waterman Jr. (2)
- 3 You Can't Print That, Lopez (3)
- 4 Intruder's Last Case, Stevenson (2)
- 5 Contenders, Morton, Gregoire and Perkins (2)
- 6 The Money Spinners, McQueen (3)
- 7 Other People's Money, Foster (3)
- 8 Get Smart, Make Your Money Count, Macneil (3)
- 9 Look Ma—No Hands, Fotheringham (3)
- 10 We're Still ... We're Married, Lenders

(1) Previous best week

THANKS ONTARIO

More adults in Ontario watch us at 6:00 than any other early evening newscast.



**GLOBAL
NEWS**

Issue #11446.00

A barometer of violence

Small, slight and smooth-cheeked, Thomas Lyons, 16, seemed an unlikely choice to join the ranks of the most dangerous men in Canada. But after hearing a procession of psychiatrists and other witnesses testify that the youth had a long record and a potential for further violence, Halifax County Court Judge Peter O'Hearn earlier this month declared Lyons a dangerous offender—the youngest person ever to receive the designation—and sentenced him to an indefinite prison term. Now the decision is likely to rekindle criticism that the controversial question at the heart of the Lyons decision—whether or not an individual will pose a threat in the future—is greatly determined, because the methods used are based on unscientific principles and subjective opinion.

The dispute applies to people other than dangerous offenders, as well. According to British Columbia's Simon Fraser University criminologist Esaai Fatah, the attempt to predict future criminal behavior "permits all decisions in the criminal justice system." Fatah added, "Judges make decisions on a person's dangerousness. If, according to the judge's intuition, the person is dangerous, the judge will give a longer sentence." And decisions by the 36-member Ottawa-based National Parole Board, which must screen all applications for early release and parole from federal prisons, are heavily colored by assessments of dangerousness, he said.

Parole board member John Hollies agreed that psychiatric assessment of a prisoner's dangerousness is by far the most important measure he uses in deciding whether or not a violent offender should be released as parole. Federal legislation specifies that a paroled convict must not pass as crack to the public. Said Hollies, "The question for

us is, what constitutes an undue risk as far as we are concerned?" It is a very real problem." In deciding whether to release a repeat, Hollies said that he also takes into consideration whether the mug had been under stress or the influence of alcohol and whether he had shown remorse or sought treatment. But the conflict between depriving a man of his freedom and unleashing a violent attacker on the public is a profound one, he pointed out. Hollies: "One of my colleagues has taken to waking up at night and thinking about cases I sleep well at night because I tell myself that I have done the best I can."

The importance and subject importance of the dangerousness disclosure may legal professionals. A 1981 study commissioned for the federal attorney general's department concluded, "We have not yet succeeded in providing criteria which would ensure that a prediction of future violence would be right more often than it would be wrong." Added Simon Fraser's Fatah, "To take the nature of a prior offence as a criterion for whether a person is dangerous does in the face of all the evidence we have. Most violent crimes are a once-in-a-lifetime occurrence for offenders. The violence or dangerousness is all used up in the commission of the act." S. Naseef Akhtar, a psychiatrist based in Dartmouth, NS, who testified for the Crown in the Lyons case, said that he also disagreed with the process, because of its arbitrary nature. Said Akhtar, "You can think of people who are equally or more dangerous than Tommy but were never designated as dangerous offenders. If the case is not sensational enough or outstanding enough, the application for a dangerous offender designation is not made."

Still, Lyons has had a long history of violence, beginning in early childhood



Lyons: a dangerous offender

Canadian Schenley O.F.C. CANADIAN WHISKY WHISKY CANADIEN

PRIME, EIGHT YEAR OLD WHISKIES, BLENDED TO CREATE THIS SMOOTH EXPRESSION OF CANADA'S DISTILLING ART

UN WHISKY DE PREMIÈRE QUALITÉ, ÂGÉ DE HUIT ANS, MERVEILLEUSE EXPRESSION DE L'ART DE LA DISTILLATION AU CANADA

Schenley
CANADA INC.

HALIFAX MONTREAL TORONTO CALGARY VANCOUVER CANADA

CANADIAN CANADIEN

70 cl

PREMIUM

8 Years Smooth. Guaranteed.

Schenley O.F.C.: the only 8-Year Old that's guaranteed right on the back of the bottle.

Marketed and sold in Canada by Schenley Canada Inc. An all-Canadian company.

The world's most
expensive cutlery is
also the best



Stainless Steel
18/10 stainless steel
• Dishwasher safe

100% German

Quality

when he shaved a rabbit under the wheels of a truck. And justice officials argue that a federal public's punitive attitude toward offenders in the 1970s influenced politicians to introduce new, tougher legislation that depended in assessments of probable behavior as the part of the offender. Michael Petrasik, senior research officer in the federal solicitor general's department, reports that Parliament passed Canada's dangerous offender legislation in 1977 as an amendment measure after it had abolished capital punishment in 1966. In a paper published in 1985 in the *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry* Petrasik wrote that because the public still favored the death penalty, politicians realized "that if capital punishment was to go, there was a necessity to provide other measures such as long-term incarceration and the dangerous offender legislation that would be likely to be perceived as sufficiently stringent to allay the concerns about violent crime of the general public and various interest groups."

In a similar move in 1982 the National Parole Board responded to mounting public fear that not many prisoners released under the rules of mandatory supervision went on to commit violent acts. The legislation, which Parliament passed in 1970, required prison officials to release well-behaved

prisoners after they had served two-thirds of their sentence. For nine months the board ordered police to stand at prison gates and re-arrest prisoners that the board had decided were dangerous to the public. Officials then returned them to jail to serve out their full sentences.

Within the prison system the notion of dangerousness is used extensively and leads to close confinement and loss of privileges for hundreds of convicts. Under a policy adopted in 1973, prisoners that a committee of three correctional officers designate as "particularly dangerous" can be confined in a special holding unit for a maximum of two years.

Still, justice officials have accepted some advice from critics. In May 1985, the Supreme Court of Canada put a stop to the board's "gating" activities. In considering the ruling, the court ruled that the board did not have the authority to predict when a prisoner's behavior might change so when the inmate was released. And last month Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan announced that he intended to eliminate a requirement in the dangerous offenders' legislation which required psychiatrists to predict future behavior. As well, he indicated that he would end mandatory prison terms instead, the dangerous offender designation would carry a mandatory

term of life imprisonment, with parole only after 20 years.

But Petrasik contends that MacGuigan's proposals are simply a more extensive application of the notion of dangerousness. Said Petrasik, "The proposals assume that a person who commits a violent offence is dangerous and should be put away for the rest of his days. And the proposal for parole after at least 20 years is only delaying the dangerousness decision." The parole board would then face the same dilemma as psychiatrists do now in attempting to predict the future in dangerous offender applications. In fact, the board would have to rely on assessments made by psychiatrists and psychologists in the institution where an offender had been serving his time.

Clearly, predictions of future behavior will continue to play a major role in Canada's penal system. Measures to reduce the overruling of Canada's principles and the intention of the federal government to provide when a prisoner's behavior might change, will increase the need to decide who stays behind bars and who leaves. And the criterion for the critical decisions alone, public safety versus individual liberty will continue to be the imperfect measuring stick of dangerousness.

—ARTHUR JOHNSON in Toronto.



Bridges and Ward soft pornography and a Mexican transvestite

FILMS

The missing centrefold

AGAINST ALL ODDS
Directed by Taylor Hackford

The increasingly moody 1987 film *Out of the Past* was almost a prototype for its genre—the darkened film of the 1940s with its necessary elements of neoclassical characters, criminal acts and dirty doublets. Its spirit lay adder-like in a fact that Robert Mitchum virtually spelt at the double-crossing femme fatale (Jane Greer): "You'll like the leaves that the wind blows from gutter to gutter." *Against All Odds*, which concludes and totally garnishes the plot, has nothing to match the classic atmosphere of that line. The movie is as atmospherically bold that it is all wind and no gutter.

In *Against All Odds* Jeff Bridges takes on the Mitchum role of Terry Wragg, as longer a retired detective but an over-the-hill football player. Kidlet of the team, he is not only nursing a bad shoulder injury but is heavily in debt. A backroom and nightshift swine, Jake Wise (James Woods), offers him a large sum of money to snitch on his runaway girlfriend, the rich and spoiled Jessie Ward (Rachel Ward). Bridges finds the wise Jessie (Jenny Livingston) in Mexico, and at first she resists him. Then, after falling for him, she reluctantly returns to Wise in Los Angeles. Following her, Bridges uncovers a network of corruption surrounding Jessie's adopted family (Reed Whisenant and Jane Greer)

which he never dreamt existed.

What made *Out of the Past* so aesthetically effective was its sprawling narrative drive and the more dialogue pumped up his meander for his role, but his acting process has softened—and he certainly does not have the dangerous part that gave Mitchum his hypnotic screen presence. The movie's greatest flaw, however, is Ward, whose beauty seems excessively overestimated and whose beauty has everything except the most important quality—mystery. Greer's was a truly evil creature—a woman who literally lusted after crime. Ward seems as dangerous as a centrefold in the bookshop rule. Woods captures the character's psychosis, although not the real malice behind it. Only Jane Greer, as Ward's ruthless mother, is sure of the shadowy terrain.

Director Taylor Hackford (An Officer and a Gentleman) is certainly unfamiliar with the territory as he gropes in the dark, lurching from one kind of movie to another. One minute it is soft-core pornography, as Ward emerges from the water in a see-through blouse, the next minute it seems to be a Mexican melodrama. Hackford's theory is movie corruption, drug dealing and even car chase, whipping action to a flat conclusion in the hope that it will obfuscate the eggs in the plot's logic. There is enough different material in *Against All Odds* for several movies—but terribly good.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

Awkward terms of endearment

HARRY AND SUE!
Directed by Paul Newman

A bald of nine-inch blues, Harry and Sue is a variation on *Terms of Endearment*, stamping to tag at the heartstrings. And it certainly does—the way a doctor pulls out strikes Paul Newman, who wrote the script as well as directed, plays Harry, a middle-aged, heavy-equipment operator whom age has overtaken with surprise. His skin has begun to blur, and he complains of terrible headaches. A recent widow, Harry walks through his life aimlessly, even more so after his best friend dies for nearly killing a man on a construction site. The only job he can get is a night-watchman's, and Harry is too proud to take it. His sole companion is his son, Robbie (Robby Benson), who imagined himself the new Hemingway and falls reluctantly at every job, much to Harry's chagrin. Eventually, the two are, like Chinese water torture to each other, yet they are bound together by their insecurities and their habits.

Harry and Sue every bit as dreary as it is well-meaning. As a storyteller Newman meanders and dawdles, jumping from one subplot to another and prolonging scenes of the kind of shape-faction. A pet shop owner (James Woods), who has been hospitalized in Harry accidentally, advises him: "It can't be an open wound forever." His pregnant daughter (Ollie Berkman), whose blouse and legs will obviously misery, has her baby in the back seat of a cab. Every little vignette—a secretary (Judd Lerner) reducing Harry, or Harry visiting his mother's brother (Wilford Brimley)—seems to be rather pointless, at best ingenuous. The movie drags in causality on its characters, only to find them little of interest.

Perhaps the theme of Harry and Sue is still too close to Newman, whose own son died as a result of an overdose several years ago, for him to have a dramatic perspective on it. There is a lot of art in his performance, but it is as inarticulate pain, the acting is as tellingly that it hardly registers any characterization. As Robbie, who naturally has his first story published—shortly after the birth of the baby in the cab—Benson is exasperatingly mannered, showing too many teeth and widening too much eye. And the notion that the effete-keen Benson is Newman's son is too much to believe a black actor in the part would look no more out of place. In more than one sense, Harry and son seem kindly related. —LOTE



It takes energy to produce energy.

Energy to create improved oil sands technology so Canada's vast deposits can be better utilized.

Energy to increase heavy oil production...cut out conventional oil and gas exploration...improve refinery efficiency.

At Suncor we're making major commitments in all these areas. Because we know it takes that kind of energy for Canada to achieve energy self-sufficiency.

SUNCOR INC.
In search of the answers

Salute to a vibrant revolutionary

By Gillian MacKay

When Norval Morrisseau, a self-taught painter from Northern Ontario, made his startling debut at the Canadian Art some 22 years ago with fresh, bold paintings that he had derived from Cree-Ojibway mythology, an entire movement in native art sprung up almost overnight. Morrisseau's resounding commercial success encouraged countless other Ontario Indians to copy his style, and before long every corner of the national art market was flooded with work by the Woodland school of painters. The strong ethnic character of the work helped to make it highly popular during the 1960s and 1970s, but, as in the case of Inuit and West Coast Indian art, cultural institutions tended to treat it as an anthropological curiosity rather than high art. Although the National Museum of Canada only collected and exhibited the work, the major public art galleries ignored it. Now, as the commercial boom has collapsed under the weight of overexposure, the Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO) is finally paying tribute with *Norval Morrisseau and the Emergence of the Image Makers*, an exhibition of 49 works by seven artists, which opened Feb. 28 and will travel across Ontario over the next year.

The splash of Morrisseau's electric colors and explosive imagery on the gallery's white walls is an event of symbolic importance to champions of Indian painting, who have long raged against its exclusion from the batons of high culture. As Jack Puleck, Morrisseau's original Toronto dealer, famed in 1973, "Their treatment of Indian artists as ethnological oddities is nothing less than racist." Even now the long-awaited recognition by the AGO has not been lavish. The small number of works and modestly produced 118-page catalogue indicate that the welcome is more

of a polite handshake than an enthusiastic embrace.

Yet the exhibition marks an important first effort to examine the Woodland school from an art-historical perspective. According to exhibition co-curator Elizabeth McEachan, the ethnological approach has detracted from public understanding of native artists. Said McEachan, "The fact that they have been

part of the revolutionary figure. She describes his impact as no other well-known Indian artist—Mike Behejane, Jack Katsapuni, Eugene Odjig, Carl Ray, Roy Thomas and Neal Wilson—but their inclusion in the show only tends to enhance the tenuous nature of Morrisseau's link to the number and quality of works, he as dominante

the exhibition than most of his followers seem at best like pale reflections. Odjig's messy narrative paintings, Wilson's cheerful, decorative portraits and Ray's black-and-white illustrations of Indian legends are of little artistic interest.

Such a scurvy of major figures is perhaps not surprising in a school of art that is less than 25 years old. Before the 1960s, as Bill Obregon in the catalogue, the federal government discouraged Indians from expressing their native cultures. In addition, native peoples lacked traditions of creating art objects such as paintings for their own use. Morrisseau's style is so a Morrisseau today that it seems almost indigenous to native culture, but the exhibition is a powerful reminder of how radical an innovator he was. Much has been made of his self-taught status and lifelong battles with poverty, illness and alcoholism, but his emergence as an artist still seems remarkable.

Morrisseau's chief source of imagery lumped together generically, whether as Indian or Inuit or whatever, has hindered criticism of the artist as an individual. In the 2010 exhibition McEachan, curator of the Thunder Bay National Exhibition Centre, and Thomas Hill, director of the Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre in Breslau, Ont., have attempted to distance the work from the rhetoric of Indian nationalities. McEachan's sensitive analysis of the evolution of Morrisseau's style in her catalogue essay makes an impor-



Morrisseau's 'Joseph With Child' (1966) is an event of symbolic importance

Legend. In this powerful work a huge C-shaped serpent regains spiritual power to a shaman-like figure by a wavy connecting line. Early on, Morrisseau developed a way shifty to unify his compositions with strong, sinuous black outlines and large, simplified shapes which seemed to explode the edges of the canvas.

Once Morrisseau had established his style, he refined it but did not substantially alter it. He grew bolder in his use of color, moving from the subdued earth tones of the early period to the medium red, blue and black stained-glass style of such works as *Joseph With Christ Child and St. John the Baptist* (1973) to the positively gaudy use of bright orange backgrounds in the six-part series *Men Changing Into Thundersharks* (1977).

His compositions became more sophisticated in later paintings such as *Wading the Thundersharks* (1973), in which complex patterns of rhythmic lines and shapes convey a sense of boundless energy and joy.

Despite Morrisseau's considerable formal dexterity, the often savage power of the work derives mainly from the highly charged personal content. Morrisseau views his art as an odyssey of self-examination, a vehicle for exorcising demons, pursuing spiritual enlightenment and exploring his attitude toward white culture. In *Men and Shake* (1962) the artist portrays the tortured side of his personality as a figure entwined with sharp-toothed serpents—evidences of destructive passions. In *Portrait of the Artist* (1967) and *Christ* (1968), he depicts himself with a halo containing the traditional shaman's rattle, thus symbolizing a confident and graceful fusion of two religious and cultural traditions. But *The Gift* (1975), a later, highly disturbing work, in which a white man spreads an evil-looking poison by smacking an Indian father and his child, displays a profound sense of alienation.

The exhibition, which shows only the highlights of Morrisseau's artistically uneven output, demonstrates that he has lost none of his vitality in recent years. But as McEachan observes in her essay, his followers must expand on his style if any are to emerge as major figures in their own right. Among the younger artists, Debassige appears the most promising. His clutch of thin, incisive, bold-edged colors and lyrical sensibility bears the least resemblance to Morrisseau. A work such as *Locally Pigil* (1989), in which a Morrisseau-like figure seeks spiritual enlightenment beneath a star-filled sky, makes intelligent reference to the master without being overwhelmed by him. Such work offers some hope that Morrisseau's legacy will prove to be a blessing rather than a curse. □

THEATRE

An epitaph with passion

When the Grand Theatre's new production of *Hamlet* opened in London, Ont., last week, it again demonstrated that the company's artistic potential. But the actual performance did not fulfill that promise, and just a few hours after the curtain fell, the Grand's artistic director, Bob Phillips, revealed that there would be

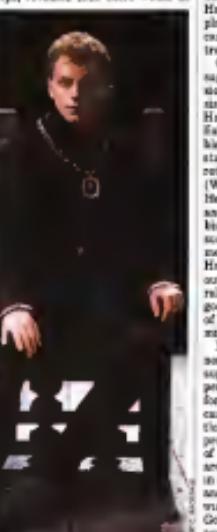
few great soliloquies dries up, and Hamlet cannot carry the play on contemplative resolve alone. Then, Carver cannot sustain interest, and the final tragic scenes are flat and anticlimactic.

Carver's quivering physical qualities suggest the hysteria of sexual repression in Nevill's interpretation, the impotence of Polonius (Lee Leyden) that Hamlet's madness stems from Ophelia's rejection seems extremely plausible. Neville makes it clear from the start, in fact, that earnest lust is what rears the stony Denmark. Claudius (William Hart) and Gertrude (Marta Henry) fondle each other constantly, and, when Hamlet brutally confronts his mother, their fury dissolves in a sexual, fraying kiss. But Gertrude is more than just an adulterous object to Hamlet; her sexuality is primal, flowing out to all she touches. At her most amorous, she latters her fingers in a caressy grip to Hamlet as he holds the body of Polonius gay, before she picks up a sword and stabs her son.

Nevill's Hamlet is a caricature in Elizabethan form, however, despite Henry's ample lassiness and Hart's impeccably modulated transition from smug dominator to ruthless destroyer. Because Neville has not immersed the actor and characters in his vision, the production is merely suggestive instead of outragous. Important connections are missing: no effort the actors speak in a vicious circle of coining together and striking sparks. Leyden's Polonius was sly, duplicitous, laugha, Diana Goodhand's Ophelia needs more voltage, and everyone except Henry and Hart will lose their together in defiance of phrasing and sense.

Inevitably and unfairly, Hamlet will be the Grand company's epitaph. Given time, its artistic standards, not only is Hamlet but overall, would almost certainly have improved. Although Phillips hopes to reassemble his company the fatter, Carver may go back to university, depriving Canadian theatre of a potentially great romantic male lead. London's glorious drama may now be a grand illusion, but its current production of *Hamlet* is an honest tribute to its memory.

—MARK CHAMSTOK



Carver: an epitaph of earnestness

as more opportunities to do so. Phillips resigned and announced the dismantling of his classical repertory company. Already laboring under a crushing \$1.4-million deficit, the Grand's board did not accept Phillips' revised budget proposal for next season. Still, Phillips' legacy shows through director Jake Neville's flawed Hamlet.

The role of Hamlet is a benchmark for actors, and Mark Carver has been

working up to it for years. A supremely

Casting for the lead role

By Allan Fotheringham

The Prime Minister of Canada is basically as svelte, a clever manipulator of his own image. He enjoys the stage and, while pretending to be unaware of the audience, plays it like a mandolin. Pierre Trudeau, professor to be amazed at the attention given his leave-taking but he walked in the surprise, dragging out the drama, keeping us all suspended in anticipation. Will he or won't he? He is the political version of the Churchill. The public by now, in fact, is rather bored by the whole extended soap opera, waiting for Harry Leader to give his last farewell. Churchill taking his last curtain call. Stavros appearing in his absolutely final concert. But those few who are not bored are frenetic, their keyboards in a knot, fingers gnawed down to the bone. Their supporters choke, and their bagmen grow restless, pleading for postdated cheques and borrowed executive jets. PET regards the minutes beneath him and squeezes out last bits of suspense, reluctant to leave the centre stage as the curtain falls. Enter the last, silent job.

Gene Chisholm: His sister realising so far: there is a danger the bearings will wear out. Very impatient. Claims to have more 45 Liberal MPs in his pocket. But that's just for the first ballot. Next guy, hardest worker, no腔子. Anglo-Canada will not accept another leader from Quebec in succession, especially since Mulroney is from there also. Sorry. Facts of life.

John Roberts: The Bill Bunter of the Liberal race. How can one run for leadership when one is almost certain of losing and a seat? Witness John, darling of the cocktail circuit, specialises in imponderables. Cafe fare, quick tongue, charming guest at dinner tables that launch a thousand quips. Slightly at sea in real world away from the campaign. Has no real chance, but what would politicos be without ego? Why else would anyone go into politics?

Mark MacPhail: The race gets more ridiculous the further it goes. The jester. Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Southern News*.



Gene Chisholm: Nova Scotia's answer to a vacuum. Chances thinner than his hair. Really last trying for a more important cabinet spot. Only problem is that another government is going to be in power. Has great sense of humor. Needs it, considering his fate.

Isaac Cappadocia: Epitrope can stop traffic at 50 paces. The more she dresses she's interested, the more there is pressure from the feminist lobby that she accept as orchestrated draft. CSC probably right, that she is now running with Chretien is second place for potential delegate support. Has visited every region in the country as party president. Other candidates think this unfair. She is also in politics?

Jim Cullen: The Peter Pan of Spadina sees himself as a rugged version of Walter's narcoleptic Coopercy of Old Canadian Actualists come across as Mackenzie King is not surprised. Fancies his chances, mainly because as a bachelorette he follows in the great King-Trudeau bachelorette lineage. Would you

elect a man who has never been in a supermarket? Spadina didn't.

Donald Macdonald: His work beneath the waves of his weighty commission, the most mysterious venture since Amelia Earhart went missing as he round-the-world flight. She was never found either. The last Good guy Macdonald a life preserver, Trudeau threw him in as well.

Mark Gruen: Has the very same chance as the two other ministers from Windsor, Ont. 23rd. Only regret is the disappearance, due to leadership aspirations, of the last remaining crew cut since Mickey Spillane. It's hard to see institutions die.

Paul Martin Jr.: Will be in only if Turner is out. Otherwise, will wait for another day. The one real dark horse, Andropov's kidney and Trudeau's procrastination leaving him almost as ready to pounce. Unknown to public, impressive business connections.

Judy Wicks: Tough as honey-coated barbed wire. To succeed, needs a platinum briefcase with \$600,000 in his campaign purse. If Campagnole stays out, she is the most promising to be the female candidate. Fears an easy win. Only 56-year-old is the land with a park behind. Will get the shareholders vote.

John Turner: Most remarkable story in Canadian politics. Man who virtually has not opened his mouth in public for six years is the leading candidate to become the next Liberal leader and, automatically, prime minister. May have turned into a connoisseur, fast healer and born-again Socialist for all the visitors know. Turner has it. He is looking puffy and out of it. Not true. Looks great. Modestly discloses any abilities for the post, his supporters drooling at the mouth to spray his mouth into glass. He has trained too long for this boat to break out now.

Pierre Trudeau: Long to stay at Sancta. Has learned to like the idea of servants. Would like to pull Uncle Sam's tail once more at economic summit in London in June. Dreams of stretching the world stage with the Pope in September. Party pressure too strong. Falls too revealing. He's not wanted. Shaded a star. The trooper's through.

WHY PEOPLE WHO PLAN TO KEEP A CAR A FEW SHORT YEARS NEED ONE BUILT TO LAST SO MANY.



It's hard to beat a Volvo as the best car for the money. Because it stays solid and trouble-free while you drive it. And behaves beautifully when you go wheel-in.

That's why no matter how long you plan to keep your next new car, you should still consider one that could last 19-37 years. A Volvo.

Case in point: the new Volvo GL. It offers the kind of amenities that make driving a pleasure instead of a chore. Like an orthopedically designed driver's seat you can adjust to an infinite variety of positions for maximum comfort. (It even heats up automatically on cold mornings.) Power-assisted disc brakes on four wheels, not just two. And McPherson strut suspension, that makes the car easy to handle even when the road isn't.

But a Volvo not only performs beautifully on the road, it also performs beautifully on the resale market. Over the years Volvos have had a remarkably high resale value.

Of course there is one slight problem with buying a Volvo merely for its resale value. You may never want to give it up.

VOLVO
A car you can believe in.

Volvo largely based upon Sweden's Motor Vehicle statistics. Of course, driving conditions in Canada may vary. Some Volvo may not last as long. Wanigan. Volvo last longer. © 1987 Volvo Credit Ltd.



For growing companies, the decision is unanimous.

New Electra 16/48 outscores every other key telephone system as a solid business investment. Take staying power. Your company can start with just a few lines and build to 48 by merely adding one or two small, neat cabinets.

Take technical sophistication. Due to reliable distributed microprocessor control, the Electra 16/48 gives you capabilities usually found only in large PBX's. (Every key phone, in fact, has its own microprocessor.)

Flexibility of the Electra 16/48 is outstanding. Instead of buying only key sets, for example, you can save by mixing them with single-line phones. You can restrict toll calls on any lines you

wish. And installing or switching phones or changing features is made easy.

Communications efficiency? Unbeatable. With its 20 function buttons, you have direct access to a combination of speed-dial and intercom numbers. An LED digital display also flashes the station calling before you answer, or indicates a message to call back.

You'll find some 60 other productivity advances, too. Handsfree answer-back on intercom calls. Automatic callback on busy numbers. Automatic last number dialed. Conferencing. 3-zone paging. 2 Direct Station Selection. Busy Lamp Field consoles plus more.

Compare key systems. Your decision will be Electra 16/48. For details call your local distributor.

NEC
NEC Corporation
Tokyo, Japan

